INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
13

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 277 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF JATIN DAS

—:o:—

17 Year Old Boy Prisoner Dies After 69 Days' Hunger Strike

BENARES, Dec. 6.

Manikial Sen, who was seventeen years of age and was undergoing imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement, died in Murshidabad jail after hunger-strike for sixty days as a protest against alleged inferior quality of food supplied to political prisoners. His ashes were brought to Benares and taken in procession to the Ganges this morning.—A. P.

"ABUSE OF LAW BY EXECUTIVE."

—:o:—

Pleaders Move To Form Defensive Organisation.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

At a Conference of pleaders of Gujerat held last evening, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of Bombay presiding, it was resolved to set up an organisation for Gujarat to render assistance in and outside Court with a view to prevent "abuse of law by executive."—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL'S HEALTH

—:o:—

No Change In Condition

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The condition of Pandit Motilal Nehru is much the same. The temperature has risen to 101. His wife and daughter-in-Law have arrived from Allahabad.—A. P.

SJT. DIWAN ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Dec 5

Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan, the present "Dictator" of Broach was arrested to-day at about 2-0 p.m. from his residence. It should be noted that Sjt. Diwan was appointed as dictator by Sjt. Ramnik Sukhadia. Sjt. Diwan is the youngest Municipal Councillor and recognised leader of the local youths. He had infused vigour in the national life of the city since he became the dictator.

GANDHI DAY AT BROACH

"Men, Don't Lag Behind," Says Srimati Kusumbehn.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Dec. 5.

The eighth Gandhi Day was observed here yesterday with impressive demonstrations. Early in the morning Prabhat Feris of the city assembled at Tower Maidan, where Sjt. Dewan, the Dictator hoisted the national flag. In the evening a huge procession was taken out from Ratan Talav. Lady volunteers of the Sevika Sangh headed the procession. The procession went round the different localities of the city and came at Tower Maidan at about 6-30 p.m. Here the procession was converted into a mass meeting. After the recitation of national songs by Bal Sevikas, the meeting began its work. Sjt. Diwan declared that Mahatmaji had given a very simple message and that was of khaddar. No true Indian can use foreign cloth. Sjt. Diwan cited from Napoleon's wars the example of a German soldier who laid down his life for Swadeshi. Sjt. Diwan said that Napolean tried his best to induce this German soldier to put on French clothes but the reply which he got from this brave soldier was emphatic no. At last Napoleon beheaded him, for disbehaving his orders. When the dead body of this soldier was brought before Napolean he wept bitterly and gave orders to bring German clothes to over the dead body of that brave soldier. Sjt. Diwan exhorted the audience to cultivate this sort of determination for Khaddar and swadeshi. Srimati Kusumben Munshi addressing the meeting said that women of India had played a prominent part in the present struggle and it was for men to see that they should not lag behind. Sjt. Medavala also addressed the meeting.

MacDonald—The Simultaneous Player. Courtesy: De Groene Amsterdammer.

Mosley Manifesto Issued.

—:o:—

5-YEAR PLAN FOR NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

Socialist With "True Blue Tory Blood"

MINISTER'S RIDICULE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Mosley manifesto is issued signed by only 17 members of the House of Commons including Mr. Oliver Baldwin and also Mr. A. J. Cook.

The main proposals are for an Emergency Cabinet of five to carry out the National Planning Organisation, develop new, and modernise existing, industries, establish an Import Control Board for food-stuffs, and Commodity Board for the control of imported manufactures, enter into trade agreements with Dominions, create public utility organisation and build houses.

TORY TARIFF PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

It condemns the Conservative tariff proposals as sheltering inefficiency, but recognises that for working the proposed Commodity Board tariff will be more convenient than license in many cases.

Minister Morrison in a speech at Wellinborough ridiculed the "world-shaking manifesto by the much-advertised and rather new member of the Labour Party, still with certain amount of true-blue Tory blood in his veins."—Reuter.

Wanted Commodity Board

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The "Daily Herald" says that Sir Oswald Mosley and a number of other Labour members of Parliament will to-day issue a manifesto in which the signatories suggest the setting up of a Commodity Board, representative of producers and users of any commodity involved, to be consulted in connection with the control of foreign imports either by licence or tariffs. It is stated that the signatories would willingly grant tariffs, provided the particular industry was efficient, that prices were controlled, and that Trade Union wages and conditions were observed. The development of Empire trade is urged on business grounds. This is the main feature of the proposals which also include plans for enabling five Ministers appointed without portfolio to deal with unemployment to short circuit Parliamentary and municipal procedure.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

ESTHONIAN-AFGHAN TREATY

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 6.

TALLINN.—The Foreign Minister Mr. Lattick and the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow Mr. Aziz Khan have signed Esthonian-Afghan Treaty of Friendship.—Reuter.

Coal Strike Settlement

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is taken for granted that at to-day's Glasgow Conference of the Joint Conciliation Board, representative of owners and miners, an agreement will be reached under which work will be resumed in the Scottish coalfields on Monday.—B. O. W.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE IN SURAT.

—:o:—

Magistrate Summons Reception Committee Chairman.

SURAT, Dec. 6.

A largely attended meeting was held last night on the river sand but in contrast to such previous occasions no local Congressman addressed the meeting nor was any reference made to yesterday mornings incidents at the Castle Maidan.

The only speaker at the meeting was a Muslim youth from Bombay who dwelt on the need of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

A SUMMONS FROM MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Mohanlal Chokhavala, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Conference was called by the District Magistrate, Mr. Braham, yesterday, and questioned about the nature of the Conference whereupon the former is understood to have stated that the Conference was not political and was meant to discuss the ways and means to ensure free education in villages.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi, President-Elect of the Conference which has announced to meet this noon was to have arrived from Bombay here this morning. A reception was arranged at the station but Mr. Munshi did not arrive. Mrs. Munshi however, arrived and she was received by the Chairman and others of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

NADIAD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION FORMED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Dec. 6.

The first meeting of the Students' Association was held at the Patel Maidan. Mr. Shantilal Thaker, M.A., delivered a presidential address, advising the students to perform their duties well as students as well as citizens, and further asked them to get welworsed in all subjects, viz., philosophy, art, metaphisics, literature, constitution, science etc., etc. Smt. Kamalaben, then spoke about the education of the children, so that children might not lose their potentialities, also she gave complete idea of the Montissorie method. Students and citizens all took part with full enthusiasm. The meeting was then dispersed amidst full fervour and inspiration.

DICTATOR OF CHIKLI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIKLI, Dec. 4.

Yesterday Sjt. Balkrishna V. Mehta, Dictator of Chikli Taluka was declared arrested at his residence and taken to the lock-up Sjt. Balvantrai Desai Naik of Rankuva Camp was also arrested and the two prisoners were taken to Jalalpore.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

Four persons were arrested today in Raipur Chakla on a complaint made by a Mahomedan kite seller that he was forced to close his shop in prsuance of the hartal observed in the city to protest against the arrest of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

BARDOLI SARDAR BROUGHT TO BOMBAY UNDER POLICE ESCORT.

—:o:—

Remanded Into Jail Custody For 8 Days

MAGISTRATE HOLDS COURT IN PRISON.

Vallabhbhai Ovated All Along The Journey.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President who was arrested at Ahmedabad on Saturday night was brought to Bombay by the Ahmedabad police on Sunday morning. He arrived at Dadar station by the Kathiawar mail and was immediately taken charge of by the Bombay City Police and taken to the Arthur Road Jail.

MAGISTRATE BROUGHT TO JAIL

An application for his remand in jail custody for a week was granted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who held a special sitting within the prison walls.

The Sardar was unwell and was examined by the Jail doctor. The Jail authorities allowed the relatives of Sardar Vallabhbhai to bring tea and food for the day.

After a brief spell of a month's freedom Sardar Vallabhbhai was rearrested at Dr. Kaunga's residence, Ahmedabad on Saturday night. He was released from jail on November 5 and since then had made very few public speeches. His arrest now is in connection with a speech he delivered in Bombay soon after his release while opening the Surji Vallabhdas Khadi Bhandar at Mandvi, Bombay.

"SARDAR'S "OFFENCE"

He is to be charged under Section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that he was a merber of an uniawful association and that he managed its operations.

Precautions had been taken by the police to keep his arrival in Bombay a secret. The public having got scent of the news of the Sardar's removal to Bombay thronged all the important stations in Bombay namely, at Grant Road, Dadar, Bandra and Borivli where the Kathiawar mail stops.

Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner Superintendent Smith and Deputy Inspector Kothare of the Bombay C. I. D. were at the Dadar Railway Station from an early hour in the morning.

LUSTILY CHEERED BY CROWDS.

The Kathiawar Mail steamed alongside the Dadar platform exactly at 7-30 a.m. The Sardar alighted from a first class compartment and was lustily cheered by the crowds. He was accompanied by two police officers, one European and one Indian, from Ahmedabad.

Khan Bahadur Pettigara formally took charge of the "distinguished Prisoner" from the Ahmedabad police. All the time the Sardar was smiling. Some of his close friends and relatives tried to approach him and exchange a few words with him, but this the police did not allow.

Accompanied by the police the Sardar crossed the foot-bridge where some ladies again made a futile attempt to garland him.

The police closely guarded the Sardar and did not allow any demonstrations on the part of the public. He was then put in a police van and removed to the Arthur Road Jail.

Just before his removal to the prison Sardar Vallabhbhai said to a "Chronicle" representative "What message can I give. I have nothing to add to what I have repeatedly said".

At the jail, before Mr. H. P. H Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the C.I.D. made an application for his remand in jail custody for a week "to investigate and prepare the case" which was granted.

Hundreds of persons who were waiting for the Sardar's arrival at Grant Road and Bandra were disappointed and made anxious inquiries later on at the Esplanade lock-up.

"DON'T SIT SILENT TILL SWARAJ IS WON."

Azad Maidan Meeting Congratulates Sardar Vallabhbhai.

"The Sirdar of Bardoli, the uncrowned King of Gujarat and the Acting President of the Congress, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel has been arrested. He is to be tried for a speech that he delivered about a month ago while opening the Soorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazar. Your reply to it must be to intensify the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods and to make a solemn resolve to use nothing but Swadeshi and preferably Khaddar."

This was the substance of several speeches delivered at the Azad Maidan meeting on Sunday evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Association. Thousands of men and women attended the meeting. Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala presided.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIRDAR

In her speech the President observed that they had gathered to congratulate the Sirdar on his arrest. He was to be tried for the speech that he delivered on the occasion of opening the Khadi Bazar. She exhorted the audience to intensify boycott of foreign cloth and especially of all British goods and to wear Khaddar only as a reply to repression.

GANDHIJI PROUD OF BOMBAY.

Sjt. S. K. Patil who followed the President referred to his interview with Kaka Kalelkar who was a companion to Gandhiji in Yeravda Jail for six months and has been recently released. Kaka Kalelkar had brought a message from Gandhiji who felt proud when he read about the glorious achievements of Indian women in the present struggle.

In the beginning Gandhiji was rather pessimistic about Bombay and thought that it would be enough if Bombay kept peace. But on knowing what Bombay and especially its women had done he had come to believe that women of no nation had taken such a noble part in its struggle for free-

(Continued on page 5.)

PLAGUE CAUSING HAVOC IN BELGIUM.

—:o:—

Weak Lungs And Asthmatic Persons Succumb.

69 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, December 7.

Brussels.—Deaths in the Meuse Valley now total 69. The Queen has started on a tour of the valley. The plague which is generally believed to be the result of an icy mist ist causing havoc among weak lungs, as all the victims are either aged persons or those suffering from asthmatic or otherwise bronchial ailments. —Reuter.

DEATH IN MEUSE VALLEY

—:o:—

Fog Sale Cause Of Malady

LONDON, Dec. 6.

BRUSSELS.—No autopsies have yet been held, but the Health Committee has concluded the enquiry and attributes the deaths in the Meuse valley to fog alone.—Reuter.

LIEGE.—Doctors agree that fog was the sole cause of the malady. They are convinced that poisongas had nothing to do with it and that all the dead succumbed to heart or chets affections.—Reuter.

Thames Fog Clears Up

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Although the fog which yesterday enveloped London and South-Eastern England, persisted to-day, it was less dense and in the lower reaches of the Thames, visibility improved to about 200 yards this morning permitting of the cautious movement of shipping. In the channel, conditions improved about midnight, and four Channel steamers which were unable to enter Dover earlier in the evening, were safely berthed.—B. O. W.

MADRAS FLOODS

—:o:—

Relief Committee Formed

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

At a public meeting under the auspices of the Madras Labour Union a Flood Relief Committee was formed with Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, as President, to afford relief to poor people rendered homeless by the recent floods in Madras. A procession has been arranged for to-morrow from the Labour Union's Office in Perambur for collecting funds, clothes and provisions.—A. P.

WHO IS U. N. BOSE?

—:o:—

LONDON, December 7.

Sjt. U. N. Bose who made a suggestion recently for the consideration by British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, regarding the British commercial interests in India is Bengali at present in London. He has no official connection with Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

"Gandhi Day" In Nagpur

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 6.

"Gandhi Day" was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Marathi C. P. at Nagpur. The following programme for the day was observed:—In the morning Flag Salutation followed by a 'Takli' procession; in the noon there was a 'Takli' competition for ladies; in the evening a meeting was held in the Chitnis Park with Mr. Halde as President. Mr. Kamavisdar, Pandit Deshmukh and Mrs. Gadgil addressed the meeting. A special illustrated Bulletin containing Mahatmaji's life, his thoughts, his message and a reminiscence of a volunteer who accompanied Mahatmaji to Dandi, was issued which had a large sale.

To Stand Trial At Belgaum.

Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, well-known Karnatak leader, who was arrested while on a visit to Bombay. He will be tried at Belgaum.

"WAGING WAR AGAINST KING"

—:o:—

Afridi Leader Committed To Sessions

PESHAWAR, Dec. 6.

The City Magistrate has committed to sessions Hasan Khan Lambardar of Shahabkhel village for waging war against the King and abetting Afridi raiders on the 8th of August on the occasion of the second Afridi raid in Peshawar District.—A. P.

DACOITY IN PUNJAB VILLAGE

—:o:—

Young Girl Who Put Up Brave Fight

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

A young Hindu girl of fifteen who was married only recently was killed by dacoits whom she stubbornly fought with bricks, in Sarao village, in Garshankar tehsil of Nishlarpur district. The dacoits who were nearly a dozen in number, were armed with swords and chhabis. They raided the shop of Gokalchand Malawaram, a money lender. Neighbours collected and offered resistance. In the scuffle two villagers were seriously wounded.

The girl was killed by a shot fired by the dacoits.—A. P.

DHARAMSALA RAID IN AMRITSAR

—:o:—

Hunt For Alleged Absconders

AMRITSAR, Dec. 6.

On receiving telegraphic information from Delhi about two alleged absconders in a political dacoity case, a posse of local police raided a dharamsala and arrested one Shivdatta from there. He has been removed to Delhi for purposes of identification.—A. P.

EUROPEAN IN CHEATING CASE

—:o:—

Anderson Sentenced To Hard Labour

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

D. B. Anderson, who said that he was a European British subject, but did not claim to be tried as such, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 30, in default to undergo another three weeks similar imprisonment, on the charge of cheating the proprietors of the First Class Refreshment Hall, Howrah Station in respect of dinner and drink to the value of Rs. 3-12-0.—A.P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Egmore, South Indian Railway, wires under date 8th December:—Through running will be resumed on the metre gauge main line from 17 hours to-morrow (9th December). The first train to leave Madras is No. 7 Trichy Passenger and Villupuram No. 203 Shuttle.—A. P.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED Competent SOLE CANVASSERS SPARE or Fulltime to earn Rs. 100/- per month. See MOHILE and CO., leader page advertisement.
A R3830

THE UNEMPLOYED, technical men or of office line, are invited to refer their case for assistance to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R3839

WANTED A MADRASI GENTLEMAN, who can read Tamil Nadi palmleaf astrological language and can translate same into English. Apply Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3841

WANTED—ORGANISERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS and SALESMEN throughout India on salaries from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 350 per month. Deposit Rs. 500/-, 250/- and Rs. 10- respectively essential. Apply with one anna stamp and enclose testimonials to Box No. 483 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3810

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from UNEMPLOYED with two annas-stamp. For particulars, Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3815

WANTED—A MEDICAL MAN as Locum Tennens for dispensary. Apply personally Dr. BATLIWALA, Tram Terminus, Mazgaon.
R3838

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ACCOUNTANT for the New Civil Hospital Construction. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. Those qualified in P. W. D. Accounts need only apply with copies of testimonials to the RESIDENT ENGINEER, New Palace Construction, Jodhpur.
A R 2109

WANTED—A trained MIDWIFE on pay 30-1-40, with benefits of Provident Fund for maternity work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications to the undersigned before 5-1-31. The selected candidate will have to join at once K. L. SHRIVASTAVA, Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Bhatapara, B. N. R. District Raipur C. P.
A 2120

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Principal of a School (Primary, Secondary and High Standards upto Matric) in Bombay. Write fully giving qualifications and experience before 15th December 1930. Apply Box No. 480, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3805

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

REQUIRED TWIST RING FRAMES, Doubling Frames and Reeling Machines either new or second hand. Write to the AGENTS the RAJNAGAR SPG. WEG. and MFG. CO. LTD., Ahmedabad.
N 2123

MACHINERY FOR SALE—1 Dobson's Bale Breaker 1906 3 Verticle Double and 2 Single Crighton Openers. 7 Lord's Hopper Feeders combined to Platt's and Brook's Breaker Scutchers. 6 Finisher Scutchers Platt's and Brook's all in working condition. Apply to:—GUJARAT GINNING AND MFG. CO. LTD., Post Box No. 49, Ahmedabad.
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T R3886

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P R3802

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QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1288

WANTED—To know that 'The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow', governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N R 3790

WANTED—CLERKS and STUDENTS to qualify themselves for highly-paid appointments as Accountants for various services. We teach by Post for all examinations. Best results guaranteed with small fees. Apply for free Prospectus No. 145 with Calendar, 1931 to the REGISTRAR THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.
M

Trade Announcement.

AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers.—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy. Only two thousand left. Available in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 137-8 and Rs. 55, respectively less 10 per cent trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser). All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply:—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk mills, Limited, Bangalore.
2103

SPECIAL OFFER of Fountain Pens.—Lever Filling, in Black Vulcanite. Big capacity Barrel. Fitted with a warranted 14 ct. Gold Nib. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money returned. Price Rs. 3/12/ per V.P.P. H.P. Co., P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
2119

ABDOMEN ELASTIC BELTS—Keeps you fit and comfortable. Cotton 28" to 36" Rs. 4/15 Silk Rs. 7/15; Cotton 38" to 46" Rs. 5/15. Silk Rs. 9/15 DAVID and SONS, Waterloo Mansions Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay or SUBHISANE, 176, Khar Road, Post Bandra, Dt. Thana.
T R3812

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MATHERAN PARADISE HINDU HOTEL—Daily Rs. 2/ monthly Rs. 50/. Apply LALJI DAMODAR, Matheran.
H R3833

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THE NARSINGGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1930, at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect one of the Directors who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th December 1930 to 31st December 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGGIRJI GYANGIRJI,
Agent.
Hyderabad (Dn.),
Dated 25-8-1930.

THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1930.
2—To elect Directors in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of December to the 15th day of December 1930, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD.,
Joseph Kay,
Managing Director.
MANAGERS.
2079

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 11,000 tons of First Class Bengal Steam Coal of selected grade during the year 1931-32 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 9th day of January, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tender for the supply of coal" and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rupees Five only per form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will give any further information that may be required to any one deputed for the purpose.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated 4th December, 1930.
2110

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this MONDAY, the 8th December, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
8th December, 1930.
2127

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive and Carriage Department during the period 1st January 1931 to 31st December 1931, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1930.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender; otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate,
4th December, 1930.
2112

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1008 of 1927.
Messrs. JASRUP SHIVJI and Co., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MULJI LAXMIDAS and others ..... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 1932 of 1927.
MULJI LAXMIDAS and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
FIDA HUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY RUPAWALLA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Orders made on the 18th day of August, 1930, and the Consent Judge's Orders made on the 18th day of November, 1930, in the above two suits the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mulji Laxmidas, the Receiver appointed in the above two suits at the premises at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1931, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed from the cess payable thereon and now formed into one containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 679, New Nos. 1203, A3053 and A3052 and Old Survey Nos. 512, 512 and New Survey Nos. 2'7719 and 2'7720 and Cadastral Survey No. 197 of the Girgaum Division, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, known as Crown Buildings and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 276 and 277 and Street Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639, and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Khanderao Gangadhar and partly by the property of Bai Rajabai, widow of Shamrao Bhau Rele on or towards the West by the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rangrao Kashinath Acharya and partly by the property of Kashinath Atmaram Acharya and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Morgha and others.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI and Co., Attorneys-at-Law, at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1930.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2128

Legal Notices.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purchase of the following 500 Fully paid-up Shares originally belonging to Narrondas Purshotum, now an Insolvent. Each share is of the face-value of Rs. 250.

Nos. 18501 to 19000.

Sealed tenders should be sent before 15th December, 1930, to the undersigned at their Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. A tender may be for any number of shares. The tenders will be opened by the Board of Directors.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The Company have a first lien on and are also pledgee of the shares for moneys due to them by Narrondas Purshotum in respect of which a decree has been passed by the High Court of Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1930.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for The Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
2123

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2018 of 1930.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the day of 192 .

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. OMKARLAL MISRILAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) LOONKARAN SHAMLAL, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Neemuch; (2) KESHRIMAL NANDLAL, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Neemuch; (3) BIHARILAL SUGANCHAND, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Bolda, in the Territory of H. H. the Nizam; and (4) RATANLAL MAYASHANKAR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. All of them till lately carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents in the firm, name and style of Messrs. Keshrimal Kishanlal at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:—

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs a sum of Rupees 3,240-4-9 with interest on Rupees 3,137-8-6 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th day of September, 1930, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of December, 1930, at eleven o'clock, Standard Time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esqr., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 24th day of September, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 24th day of September, 1930.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2131

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA B. RAWOOT, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client, Mr. CHRISOGONO FURTADO. Any person having any claim in and to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to me in writing at my Office, No. 1, Jambulwadi, Bombay—2, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situated at Dukerwadi, within the City of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 15 but now under C Ward No. 3617 and Street No. 52-54 admeasuring about 310-8/9 sq. yards and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the house of Mrs. E. Coutinho Santa Maria, on or towards the West by the house of Mrs. A. L. D'Souza, on or towards the North by Dukerwadi Lane and on or towards the South by the Mahomedan Burial Ground, and which premises are registered under New Survey No. part of 8135 and Cadastral Survey No. 488 of Bhuleshwar Division.

J. P. LOBO, B.A., LL.B.,
Purchaser's Advocate.
Dated this 8th day of December, 1930.
2122

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1826 of 1930.

(1) HAJI BACHUBHAI ALLI and (2) HYDERALI HAJI BACHUBHAI ALLI, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Samuel Street, Khoja Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAMJANALLY SALEMAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, formerly carrying on business at Bombay as Building Contractor in the name and style of Ramjanally Salemahomed and Co., and now residing at Indore ..... Defendant.

To

RAMJANALLY SALEMAHOMED, The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 9,455-3-4 with interest on Rs. 7,500 at the rate of 10-1/2 per cent. per annum from the 18th day of August, 1930, till judgment as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint, costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and the Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1931, for hearing and final disposal. In default of your appearing on the day before mentioned at quarter past eleven (S. T.) in the forenoon, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1930.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2117

COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

The only Institution offering Post-graduate Course (L.M.S., M.M.F. and L.M.F. may also join) and Ophthalmic Optician's Course (for persons with moderate education)—Second Session commences from January, 1931.

Limited accommodation.

For Prospectus apply to the Principal:

Dr. H. K. BASU, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), D.O.M.S., D.L.O., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), L.M. (Dub.).

168, Dhirumtolla Street, CALCUTTA.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th, December, 1930, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings: —

Building St. No. 930: 930a; Case No. 42; at the junction of Parel Road & Clare Road. (C. I. Sheds.)

Building St. No. 903-905; 894-901; 209-229; and 63-70; Case Nos. 295; 296; 311; Jail road East and Janjiker Street and Chakla Street.

MENESSE & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS, & COM. AGENTS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS, GYMKHANAS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BONAFIDE SALE of the furniture, platedware, crockery and articles of the Carlton Club (3rd floor of the Orient Club Building) Chowpati. On Sunday the 14th December 1930 at 10-30 in the morning.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises as above the furniture and all the articles of the Carlton Club comprising:—rich tapestry lined Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, expanding dining table, costly dining chairs and dining room furniture, best plated cutlery and plated articles by Mapin and Webb and other known makes, Royal Doulton dessert and dinner services, cut glassware, Frigidaire, Billard table with accessories by E. J. Riley Ltd. card tables, copper top teaspoys, Indian carpets, table linen, electric lights and fans, Remington Typewriter and similar other useful articles.

Will be on view and from the 11th instant.

Catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers and at the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Awarded Medal and Certificates in Exhibitions
NAAAC
MAVHRK
For extracting Sugar-cane Juice with hand. Even boys & girls work on it. Just apply to-da. with remittance of Rs. 5 to M. JANARDAN & Co. Bombay 4
Price Rs. 20 No 2 Rs 15.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 15. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

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Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

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The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice 9-16-E

REMEMBER WHEN YOU HAVE EYE TROUBLES

ANKHI-KHOOSH

is your salvation. It cures all sorts of inflammations, irritations, ulcers, red and mattering eyes and itching and watering eyes in infants and adults. It cures watering eyes in old people and clears their vision. It is a tonic for tired eyes.

Mr. E. J. VINZE, Cloth Merchant, Budhwar Peth, Poona, writes,—My eyes had been painful for a long time and since using "Ankhi-Khoosh" I have been feeling ever so much better when other treatments did me no good.

Mr. MARIAN FERNANDES, Main Street, Poona, writes,—When my left eye was red and itching and mattering I used "Ankhi-Khoosh" and my eyes got quite well in 2 days.

Sole Agents:—

THE INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.

STOCKISTS:—Messrs. KEMP & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, PERRY & CO., BELI RAM, SHAH & CO., S. P. GANDHI, POPULAR PHARMACY, BOMBAY, MACEDO & CO., and other Chemists, Poona. G. V. & CO., Indore. S. A. BHOOJVALA, Nandurbar.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

Rise India and **SUPPORT** INDIAN CONCERNS

Established 1871

Bombay Mutual

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Stood the test of 60 years

is an ideal one

100% Increase all round in 1929.

All profits to policy-holders alone

Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871

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GET "BAVAROY" and BE SURE!

Bavaroy is a fully jewelled 16/- Size movement gives a cheerful untiring Service, Reliable and Accurate, every part thoroughly tested.

Rolled Gold Rs. 16/- 9 ct. Gold Rs. 20/- 14 ct. Gold Rs. 23/- 18 ct. Gold Rs. 28/-

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

VICTOR WATCH COMPANY.

87-39-41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Telegram: Timekeeper. Telephone: 25662.

"DO SOMETHING PRACTICAL AT ONCE."

J. A. SPENDER'S EXHORTATION TO HIS COUNTRYMEN REGARDING INDIAN PROBLEM.

The Government of India's Dispatch coming on top of the Report of the Simon Commission will, for the moment, make the material before the Round Table Conference seem more than ever perplexing to those who know not India. Yet behind all the details there are certain comparatively simple questions, writes J. A. Spender in the "News Chronicle."

First and fundamental, as the "News Chronicle" has pointed out is the question whether we are legislating (1) for British India alone—i.e., the part directly under the Government of India, or (2) for British India plus the States directly governed by the Indian Princes and Rulers, though owning allegiance to the King-Emperor and his representative, the Viceroy. The latter comprise about a third of the population and a good deal more of the territory of what is known as India.

Neither the Simon Report nor the Government of India's Dispatch answers this question. Both treat the larger India as for the present a desirable but rather distant ideal.

THE LARGER AND THE SMALLER INDIA

If, as now seems possible, the Indian Princes and Rulers are ready to go forward with the larger India, both the Report and the Dispatch will have to be considered or reconsidered in the light of this new fact. A Central Government which might be suitable to the smaller India would almost certainly not be acceptable to the larger.

THE CONTROL OF THE ARMY

If we are thinking of the larger India, certain things must be borne in mind from the beginning. One is that the ruling princes are very unlikely to consent to the control of a Central Government dependent on the will of a majority in British India. Another is that these rulers will be very anxious about the control of the Army.

The Simon Commission proposes to place the Army under Imperial authority, i.e., the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief subject to the Imperial Parliament: the Government of India "prefers" to keep the Army in its own hands, i.e., in the hands of the "Governor-General in Council." (For administrative purposes in India, the Viceroy is Governor-General).

THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

The acceptability of one or other of these proposals would depend in the eyes of the Princes upon the position of the Central Government, i.e., again whether it were dependent on British Indian support or whether it stood in what they would consider an impartial and independent position, the position, e.g., of a Federal Government like that of the United States in relation to Congress.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

It may be said that this question does not arise at once, since neither the Simon Commission nor the Government of India propose to make the Central Government dependent on the All-India Assembly. That is true. The Government of India thinks the Central Government to be too much cut off from public opinion under the proposals of the Simon Commission, and makes the ingenious suggestion that without being dependent on the Assembly, it should include certain party leaders who were elective members of that Assembly. There is much to be said for this, but while it is a useful idea for British India it would need to be reconsidered and extended to meet the conditions fo the larger India.

Enormously difficult and complicated questions are here opened up, and we cannot expect them to be settled finally at one Round Table Conference. They must be the subject of continuing Conferences, and the best we can hope for at the moment is that a general outline should be laid down which will open the door and show the road to the great Federation which will finally embrace all India. But in the meantime it is immensely important that something practical should be done at once, and for this we have the great agreed ground of Provincial Self-Government in British India. I hope the Conference will get that through, even if it has to keep itself in being as a Constituent Assembly to complete its work.

RECRIMINATIONS BARRED

Let us hope that, whatever is the final outcome of the Imperial Conference, there will be no ill-will at the results. It is known to everybody and was known at the beginning of the Conference—that, so far as they touch Tariffs, the demands or desires of the Dominions are such as no British Government has at present any authority to concede, and there cannot in that respect have been any disappointment at the result.

A WARNING FOR THE FUTURE

But this Conference has given us a hint and a warning of what may be, if we proceed to base Imperial unity upon fiscal bargaining. We shall be obliged in that event to look every gift-horse in the mouth and the Dominions, on their side, will have to do the same. Then all the political parties and the newspapers and the interests affected will join in, and there will be a fine clamour of argument, remonstrance and recriminations between the different parts of the Empire. Can anyone believe that this will tend to unity and good-will?

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Ex-mill prices of the leading lines of Bombay mill-made piecegoods on Friday, 5th December, 1930:—

DESCRIPTION. Price:—

GREY UNBLEACHED:—

Longcloth (S. quality) 37in. 37 1/2 yds. 7 1/4 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-11-9.

Longcloth Standard quality) 37in. 37 1/2 yds. 9 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-11-6.

Shirtings 35in. 38 yds. 9 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-11-0.

Dhoties (upto 1 1/4in. nakhi border) 32in. 9 yds. 1 3/4 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-12-0.

Drills 29 1/4in. 40 yds. 13 1/2 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-9-0.

T-cloths 30in. 24 yds. 6 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-11-6.

Domestics 24in. 40 yds. 10 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-12-0.

Domestics 26in. 61 yds. 11 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-11-3.

Salita 40in. 66 yds. 25 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-10-6.

Chadars 50in. 6 yds. 2 3/4 lbs. per lb. Re. 0-11-3.

WHITE BLEACHED:—

Longcloth (Fazulbhoy) 36in. 40 yds. 10 7/8 lbs. per piece Rs. 11-4-0.

Striped Shirting 25in. 24 yds. 3 1/2 lbs. (upto 15 p.c. colour) per piece, not quoted.

Twills (Fazulbhoy) 31 1/2in. 40 yds. 7 3/4 lbs. per piece Rs. 6-2-0.

DYED GOODS:—

Dyed Longcloth (black) 35in. 38 yds. 9 lbs. per piece Rs. 8-2-6.

FANCY GOODS:—

Susi, grey weft 21in. 24 yds. 2 11/16 lbs. (upto 20 p.c. colour) per piece Rs. 2-0-3.

Sholapur Coating 27in. 24 yds. 8 1/2 lbs. (100 p.c. colour) per piece Rs. 7-8-0.

Sholapur Coating 27in. 24 yds. 6 1/2 lbs. (100 p.c. colour) per piece Rs. 5-0-0.

Kashmere cloth 24in. 24 yds. 4 lbs. (cotton dyed) per piece Rs. 2-13-0.

Towels 30in. 16 2/3 yds. 7 lbs. per dozen Rs. 5-6-3.

Total 12,158 559,010

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year.
In full-pressed Bales		
Khandesh	1,895	26,266
Central India	765	25,831
Barsi & Nagar	744	17,734
Hyderabad-Gaorani	174	2,775
Berar	3,273	81,386
Central Provinces	1,098	30,925
Total Oomras	7,949	184,917
Dholera	1,178	19,073
N.-W. Provinces	2,380	62,144
Rajputana	202	6,537
Sind-Punjab	549	26,771
Broach		1,996
Coompta & Dharwar	50	13,332
Westerns-Northerns		7,035
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	402	10,082
Persian	....	....
American		7,393
Egyptian and African	4,483	40,101
Comilla, Burma & & other sorts.		119
Total	17,193	379,516

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

	1st Sept. to 4th Dec. Yesterday	This year.
In full-pressed Bales		
Europe	345	128,512
Japan & China	11,313	378,141
Coast Ports		5,106
Up-country by Rail		31,471
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,779

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The Sugar Market ruled steadier during the first half of the week under review and evinced a rise of about 2-1/2 annas per cwt. in Ready Sugar Prices and of about 1 to 2-1/2 annas per cwt. in Forward Prices on the last week-end price-levels. During the later half of the week the local market ruled weak and prices had dropped by about 1/2 anna per cwt. in Ready and about 1 anna in Forward positions. The highest and lowest rates this week were Rs. 11/13 and Rs. 11/11 for Ready Sugar; Rs. 5/3 and Rs. 5/0/6 for November; Rs. 5/3 and Rs. 5/2 for December; Rs. 5/3/6 and Rs. 5/2 for January and Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/2 for Jan-March Shipments. Very limited Forward Business was done because the merchants are anxiously awaiting the result of the International Conference that is considering the Ghadbourne Plan at Brussels.

Karachi & Calcutta Markets ruled in the first half of the week under review and remained unchanged in the later part thereof. Java was also reported to remain steady. Prices there at were F. 8/1 Spot.

Arrivals:—S. S. Nawab arrived with a cargo of 25597 bags of Java Sugar S. S. Gambada and S. S. Sumatra are expected to arrive before 21st instant with a cargo of about 90,000 bags.

Off-take:—Offitake is estimated at about 70,000 bags, leaving a balance of Stock of about 1,50,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11/13 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment November Rs. 5/2 per cwt. F/B H.

Shipment December Rs. 5/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment January Rs. 3/2/3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Weak.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

Yarn market has ruled quiet, without any important business passing and prices have declined further to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb., particularly in Indian yarns. The principal reasons for a decline are first a sharp decline in prices of raw material with a weak tendency at the close, absence of any improvement in the political situation which has been causing grave anxiety amongst the dealers and naturally they are not inclined to trade freely even at the present level of prices which apparently appears low and attractive and particularly on account of the heavy decline in prices of almost all commodities the financial capacity of millions of Agriculturists in this country has been considerably reduced and naturally they are not in a position to make any fresh purchases and their buying capacity is therefore very limited. In the circumstances it is almost difficult to expect any improvement in the general conditions of yarn Trade in the near future and yuying is likely to continue hand to mouth at present. Reports from consuming districts are far from encouraging and it is also reported that several up-country mills particularly in Ahmedabad and in the Northern as well as in Southern India, have been selling their yarns at rates which are much lower and Bombay mills quotations are regarded as much higher in comparison and therefore fresh sales of their yarns are not possible except in small lots and in well-known shops. The decline in prices in raw material have had a very ad adverse effect on the dealers and consumer and there has been much loss of confidence at the moment due to reasons stated above. The tendency on the whole is for a further decline in prices and buyers have been waiting at the moment.

ENGLISH YARNS.

The strong boycott movement has considerably affected sales of this class of yarns and in many cases sales are almost impossible. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been some demand in Chinese yarns at present and although prices in spot have declined to some extent in sympathy with decline in cotton, those yarns find moderate turnover inspite of the boycott movement. Forward business has been in moderate quantities at reasonable prices. Sampin have declined further but Exchange has been a bit cheaper.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The turnover is moderate in this class of yarns and there have been enquiries from the Punjab and Southern Indian markets but prices offered are yet lower and the tendency is downwards.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been plenty of enquiries for coarse counts particularly No. 2s. 4s., 6s, 8s, and 12s, from the consuming Districts, but the prices offered are much too low and sales by the Bombay mills therefore during the week have been very small. It is reported that the up-country mills have sold their yarns at such a low level that buyers' and consumers' immediate needs are satisfied and they are not in a position to pay any higher prices to the Bombay mills. This has naturally created a serious situation and if the Bombay mills will be compelled to lower their rates to make sales they will have to lose heavily in their sales. It is also reported that the sales in cloth are comparatively satisfactory and therefore our mills show some indifference for sales of yarns at present. Inspite of this it is very likely that the buyers will not be able to raise their limits and if proper efforts are made, buyers and sellers will meet in the next few days and some further sales will be possible. On the whole the understone is yet weak and prices are morr inclined to decline further.

POWELL'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

with HYPOPHOSPHITES.
with HYPOPHOSPHITES & CREASOTE.
(prepared in three forms.)

Best for Cough, Bronchitis, Cold, Chronic Rheumatism, Anemia, Skin Diseases of children, poor condition of blood, Consumption and general Debility.

Our preparation is always fresh because it is prepared in our own Laboratory.

USE POWELL'S RENOWNED SPECIALITIES.

Catalogue sent on request.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY, NO. 4.

RECO

TURKISH BATH SOAP

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RANDOM NOTES.

(BY FREE LANCE.)

The [illegible] incident during the trial of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Lepar, Superintendent of Police who appeared as prosecution witness was asked by the Magistrate to mark out objectionable passages from the speech. The witness was ransacking his pockets for his glasses which he had forgotten to bring, when Mr. Jairamdas offered his own glasses. Is this not technically "assisting" the Court?

* * * *

"I am glad to have had jail experience for mere reasons than one" says Sri Prakasa, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. Quite so. For one one thing, jail life adds weight to leadership.

* * * *

Mr. Hanumant Rao Kaujalgi, the first Congress dictator of Karnatak was placed in "A" class by one Magistrate and in "B" class by another Magistrate, both the Magistrates of course exercising their discretion. When Magistrates agree to differ, the classification of prisoners becomes merely algebraical. It is time that the discretionary powers of the magistracy are standardised.

* * * *

The "Calcutta Gazette" publishes the following: "In order to prevent escapes (of prisoners) the Local Government may direct that any jail or a portion of it may be bounded or enclosed by electrified fences or entanglements. The inmates of such jail shall be clearly informed that the entanglements are electrified and will kill or seriously injure anyone coming in contact with them." It is further provided that no "liability, civil or criminal, will fall on any jail official or employee, performing his duties in good faith, for death or lesser injury caused to any prisoner by contact with them, provided that such contact is brought about by the voluntary action of such prisoner in attempting to pass through or tamper with the fence or entanglement or by the negligence of such prisoner."

* * * *

After all, there is something humorous even in Jail administration. While the autnorities are anxious to protect respectable lady prisoners, from the dangerous potentialities of bangles and "Mangalsutras," they have no qualms in electrifying fences in jail premises. This is a typical case of straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel.

* * * *

"They make much fuss of this National flag business," was the remark of a sergeant to a European gentleman. I agree with his remark, but the points is who is making much of it. I have been an eye-witness to many flag-salutation ceremonies, and the swaggering way in which the police behave after snatching the flag reminds one of a war trophy.

* * * *

It is reported that the U.P. Governor refused to attend the convocation of the Lucknow University, because the National flag was flying over it. Also, heads of educational institutions in the United Provinces receiving grants from the Government have received circulars inquiring whether National flags are flying in their institutions. According to a report, the grant of the Benares University has been stopped on account of the National flag flying over the premises. In Bombay, certain youths who scaled the walls of buildings and hoisted the National flag on them have been convicted under (17) 1 C.L.A. In other countries, they will be considered as "Marathon-mad."

* * * *

The appointment of Sir B. N. Mitras as the High Commissioner for India in London makes me thinks that "Bhupen Babu" was specially born for Government Service. He entered upon his job in 1896 and in 1909, he was promoted to the Finance Department of the Government of India. He became controller of War Accounts in 1915, Military Accountant General in 1919, Financial Adviser to Military Finance in 1922, Acting High Commissioner for India in 1924 and member of the Viceroy's Council in 1924 from which he retired recently. Before he became a permanent member of the Viceroy's Council, he acted twice as Executive Councillor. His whole life seems to be a round of offices and still he is going strong.

* * * *

I do not grudge Sir Bhupendra-dra the mead of praise he deserves for the record he holds as a heavy weight in Government service. But one does not understand the "entries" and "scratchings" of the Government in big stakes. Sir Bhupendra was pitch-forked for the Chairmanship of the Banking Commission, even before the completion of his term as executive Councillor. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was asked to officiate as Chairman till Sir B. N. Mitra was free. The work of the Commission had not proceeded far before he was telegraphically appointed as one of the delegates to the Round Table Conference. The Round Table Conference is progressing like the Car of Juggarnaut and meanwhile Sir B. N. Mitra has been favoured with an advance notice of his appointment. It is time that some M.L.A. secured elucidation of the policy underlying such sudden appointments and quick transfers.

* * * *

There was a humorous incident in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall when Sir C. V. Raman delivered a speech. The audience mostly consisting of students greeted him both in the beginning and end of the lecture "Sjt. Raman Zindabad." There seems to be "Inquilab" even in cheering.

* * * *

While the public of Bombay have condemned the action of the police and demanded adequate punishment for those who were responsible for callous and unchivalrous conduct towards women Satyagrahis in leaving them near a jungle, after arrest, a section of the Bombay Europeans have taken a sudden liking to the policeman. It is true that those "little men in black and yellow" have been hard put it since the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement. But at the same time is should be emphasised that the conduct of some policemen is "more like the action of men in an enemy country than the treatment of fellow subjects by those to whom they look for protection." Of course, I borrow the expression from the late Montagu's despatch, made memorable in another connection. At no time has the dividing line between the Indian and European view been more pronounced than on this occasion. It would have been better, had the Europeans chosen some other time in rewarding the loyalty of the policemen.

* * * *

It is no wonder then that Indian opinion looks askance at this move of a handful of Europeans. There is nothing inherently wrong in the attempts of anybody to improve the lot of the overworked policemen. But the time chosen is psychologically unfortunate. It is significant that the prime movers of this police fund and the European Community in general who have been loud in their protests against the action of Satyagrahis, have not raised their little finger against police methods adopted against women Satyagrahis. There is no episode either in the suffragette movement or in the Irish movement which will stand on a par with this disgraceful episode. Many Indians who would have otherwise contributed to improve the lot of the overworked policemen consider the move to start a police fund as a device to condone the action of the police.

* * * *

There is something ludicrous in the object of the fund. One of its sponsors in a letter to the press states that the fund will supplement the Vishram Dinkar Fund which helps widows and orphans of the Bombay City Police. In fact, the "widows and orphans" if any, are on the side of Satyagrahis. The Satyagraha movement at least in Bombay has been a "double protection policy" to the police. While there is a tale of broken limbs and battered heads in the ranks of Satyagrahis, the casualty on the police side has only been at the most, broken lathies. In the circumstances, I will not be surprised if sensible Europeans refuse to subscribe on the plea that it will be registering a libel on the non-violence of the movement.

* * * *

Dr. Nunan is once again in the limelight. He has sent a cheque and a message to boot, to the police fund. The object of the letter is primarily to damn the National Movement which he jubilantly refers as "the debauch of what has been so dishonestly termed civil disobedience." I know that Dr. Nunan has capacity and capacities. But neither as the head of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, nor as the professor of Grant Medical College nor as Police Surgeon has he any business to dabble in politics. As a Government servant, his place is professional assistance and not the arena of politics.

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THANA NOTES.

—:o:—

Insufficiently Clothed Prisoners.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 5.

After his release from the Thana Jail, Swami Anand, in his interview stated he never expected he would be released on that day. He added feelingly, "whoever he may be, whether friend or foe, by paying the fine he has certainly humbled me down." He declined to make any statement as regards his future programme of work as he said his release was so sudden and so unexpected and the news supplied to the prisoners in the jail through the Weekly "Times of India" is so meagre that it would be rather premature to make any statement.

From the information that could be gathered in the course of interviews with Swami Anand and Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar who were both "B" class prisoners and with about 6 other "C" class prisoners who were also released on the same day, it appears no attention is being paid by the authorities to the clothing arrangement of the prisoners. The prisoners are not supplied with sufficient clothes as required by the Jail rules. The "C" class prisoners come in for greater neglect in the matter of clothes. They are each given one "Kambli" and other clothes which in several cases are in a tattered condition. It appears the Jail Administration being unable to cope with the demand for clothes which is daily increasing owing to the ceaseless influx of political prisoners have issued circulars asking both "B" and "C" class prisoners to supplement their clothing from home.

The Election of the Thana District Local Board on which one seat is allotted to the Sashti Taluka took place on the 29th November. There were two candidates namely, Mr. Shankarrao Survarrao, M. L. C. the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party, and Mr. Keshao Laxman Mekal, the present President of the Sashti Taluka Local Board, who were contesting the seat. The result was out on the 2nd of December Mr. Mekal getting 72 votes more than his formidable rival was declared duly elected. This is the first failure sustained by Mr. Shankarrao at the polling booths. This is perhaps due to the fact that instead of seeking election from his usual constituency, the Kalyan Taluka, he thought of seeking election from a constituency which was the stronghold of Mr. Mekal.

ADEN PORT.

—:o:—

Position Of Trade In October.

A statement issued by the Chairman, Aden Port Trust says:

The number of merchant vessels over 200 tons that used the Port in October 1930, was 123 as compared with 124 in the corresponding month last year, and the total tonnage were 526,000 as compared with 517,000.

Excluding Coal, Salt, Fuel Oil and Military and Naval Stores and transhipment cargo, the total tonnage of Imports in the month was 10,900 and of Exports 6,500 as compared with 8,500 and 5,700 respectively for the corresponding month last year.

The total value of Imports excluding Government Stores was Rs. 61,73,000/- as compared with Rs. 60,46,000/- for October 1929, and of Exports Rs. 45,67,000/- as compared with Rs. 47,30,000/-.

The total value of both Imports and Exports together was Rs. 107,40,265/- as compared with Rs. 107,76,000/- for the corresponding month last year.

Imports during the month were above those for October 1929 in the case of Coffee, Sugar, Piece-goods grey, Twist and Yarn, Tobacco unmanufactured and Treasure private; and below in the case of Grain, Pulse and Flour, Gums and Resins, Hardware, Hides raw, Seeds, Skins raw, piece-goods white, Printed or dyed and Tobacco manufactured.

Exports were above those for October 1929 in the case of Coffee, Gums and Resins, Hides raw, Seeds, Sugar, Piece-goods grey, white and painted of dyed, Twist and Yarn and Tobacco unmanufactured; and below in the case of Grain, Pulse and Flour, Hardware, Skins raw, Tobacco manufactured and Treasure private.

Control Of Transjordan Frontier.

—:o:—

LONDON, December 6.

Amman.—A special desert police force equipped with light cars carrying machine-guns has been formed to control the Transjordan frontier under the command of Captain Glubb who, in past years, was engaged in similar work in Iraq. The scheme involves construction of three new frontier posts to serve as bases for the mobile force.—Reuter.

MASS SALT SATYAGRAHA IN KUMTA.

—:o:—

Forest Laws Also Broken.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KUMTA, December 6.

Kumta celebrated Gandhi Day by breaking salt law "en masse". About 2,000 people including about 500 ladies went in procession to the river in the afternoon and returned with pots full of salt water. Salt was manufactured in Gandhi Square and auctioned.

Similar Salt Satyagraha is reported from many villages in the Taluka. In villages where salt water is not available, people broke Forest Laws. For some days past people are destroying cocoanut bunches of licensed trees, so that they may not yield any toddy for sale. Complaints are rumoured to have been filed by toddy shop bidders.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart-B. A., M. D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Electric Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott, V. D. & Officers the Band of the 1st. Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play at Sir P. M. Gardens today (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

A MISTAKE.

A public procession will start from Keshav Baug, Princess St., on 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m. and not to-day as announced by mistake.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union at the Union Rooms on Tuesday the 9th, inst at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. P. T. Patel, will open a discussion on the "Role of University Clinics in Medical Education and Research."

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE CLASS.

Physiology and Hygiene is one of the optional Subjects for the University Matriculation Examination. It has been arranged to start a Class for giving lectures in Physiology and Hygiene under the auspices of the Indian Ambulance Society in the Balsara Training Institution on and from Sunday the 14th December 1930.

Lectures will be delivered by a duly qualified Medical man once in the week, every Sunday from 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

No fee will be charged except for the cost of a Text Book that may be prescribed.

Intending candidates are requested to have their names registered at the Balsara Training Institution, Opp. Wadiaji's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talaoo on or before the 14th inst.

LATE SETH MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS.

—:o:—

Unique Services To Cotton Industry.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

At a meeting of the local Millowners' Association held this evening, a resolution was passed putting on record its sense of profound sorrow at the irreparable loss caused by the sad and sudden death of Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, who had rendered unique services to the cotton textile industry of Ahmedabad in general and the Association in particular as its President for over a period of five years, and as arbitrator with Mr. Gandhi continuously for over a decade in the settlement of labour disputes. It also recorded its great appreciation of his "indefatigable energies and keen foresight in handling grave questions during times of crisis" which had contributed to the progress and advancement of the textile industry of Ahmedabad.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Dec. 7.

Weather has been dry over the country except for half an inch of rain at Sibsagar. The region of unsettled weather in West Arabian Sea has moved westwards and is located this morning about two hundred and fifty miles to south of Socotra Island. Temperatures continue above normal in west Central Provinces and North Deccan.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally. A further fall in temperatures in West Central Provinces and North Deccan.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about five thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at twelve hours forty-six minutes, Indian Standard Time, on Saturday, 6th December.—A. P.

LEGAL HELP TO MEERUT ACCUSED.

How Money From America Was Spent.

The Secretary, Defence Committee for the Meerut Accused writes:—

The sum of Rs. 2.000 sent during the year 1929 by the Sikh Comrades in America to the Sikh League, Punjab for the defence of the Meerut accused, was disposed of in the following way. It was deposited in the Allahabad Bank, Meerut by Mangal Singh, Esq., on the 26th August, 1930.

The sum was disposed of by four monthly payments of Rs. 500 each to D. P. Sinha, Esq., Defence Counsel, Meerut Conspiracy Case. To cover his expenses for the four months of September, October, November and December 1929.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank these comrades and also to thank other friends who have assisted us in the past. And to ask those who can financially assist the defence of the Meerut Accused to do so by sending subscriptions to:— B. F. Bradley, Co. Superintendent, District Jail, Meerut, U. P.

"Message Of Krishna"

WORKERS' MEETING AT CARNAC BUNDER.

"The message of Lord Krisana" was the subject on which speeches were made at a largely attended public meeting of the workers of the Carnac Bunder "Lokhan Jacha" on Sunday night. The meeting was organised by the Srimath Bhara Seva Sangh and Mr. Govindrao Shinde presided. The speakers included, among others Dr. Bhosle, Srimati Yamunabai Godekar and Mr. Shankar Rao Jaikar. All the speakers referred to the discourse in the "Gita" between Lord Krishna and Arjuna and drew a parrallel between the present situation in India and the times of Krishna and Arjuna. The Lord's message, declared one and all of them, was the message of action to destroy unrighteousness. Freedom that was right of every nation was withheld from India. Lord Krishna advised Arjuna to fight even unto death in order that truth and righteousness might in the end triumph. If they took this message for practical application in the circumstances that prevail in India to-day, then it became their duty to join the movement for Swaraj and carry on the struggle till victory was theirs.

The meeting terminated at a late hour in the night.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

The annual Y. M. P. A. Elocution Competition for Parsee undergraduates was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday. The following Colleges were represented:—Grant Medical, Wilson, St. Xaviers and Esphinstone. The Competition was judged by Principal H. Hamill, of Elphinstone College, Principal Father Duhr, of St. Xavier's College, and Professor Mackintosh of Wilson College. The selection of subjects was intelligent and varied, an opportunity which the competitors did not fail to make much of. The prizes were distributed by Miss C. J. Bahadurji, M.A., L.T.C.L. The first prize was awarded to K. D. Darasha, of St. Xavier's, who spoke on "The path to India's economic prosperity"; the second prize was awarded to S. D. Paymaster, of Wilson, who spoke on "On laying the foundation-stone of a Technical College"; and the third prize was awarded to P. A. Mehta, of Elphinstone, who spoke on "If I were king for a day". A special prize was also awarded to Miss M. P. Ghandy, of Elphinstone, who spoke on "Woman and the State".

SWADESHI DIRECTORY

—:o:—

A Calcutta Production.

The second edition of the Swadeshi Directory compiled by the Swadeshi Khaddar Board of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has just come out. This edition has been much enlarged and contains every possible information in regard to Swadeshi goods and Indian manufacturers. Besides it is enriched with the portraits of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan, Srijut Subbash Chandra Bose, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mrs. Latika Basu, Dr. S. K. Basu and others. Its get up is really charming, its price is one anna only but intending buyers will have to send As. 3 (three annas) which will include its price, postage and packing, to Dr. S. K. Basu, Secretary, Swadeshi Khaddar Board, 97, Ashutosh Mukerjee Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta. As the V. P. charges come to about As. (six annas) so less than four copies would not be sent per V. P.

NEW SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTER IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

Messrs. Precious Electric Company send the following to the press:—

With the assistance of the ministry of Colonies and perhaps also with that of the Dominions, plans have been made in England to erect a shortwave station which will transmit on 2 wavelenths and which will be situated near the longwave station Daventry.

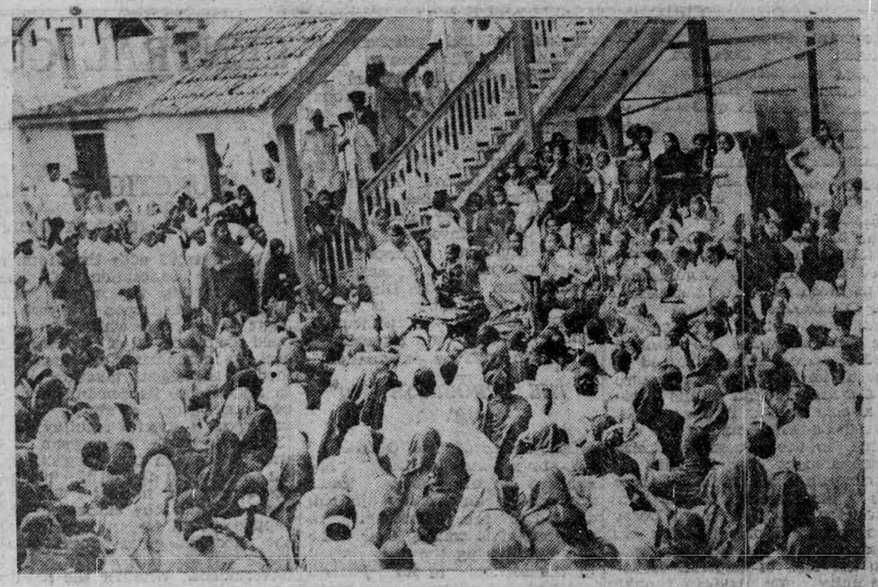
This shortwave station will take the place of the experimental transmitter at Chelmsford and bring about a regular connection with the mother country.

The transmitter will have an output of 25 KW whilst the wavelength will be approximately 25 meters. The erection will commence during the Winter.—A. P.

Jail Feast.

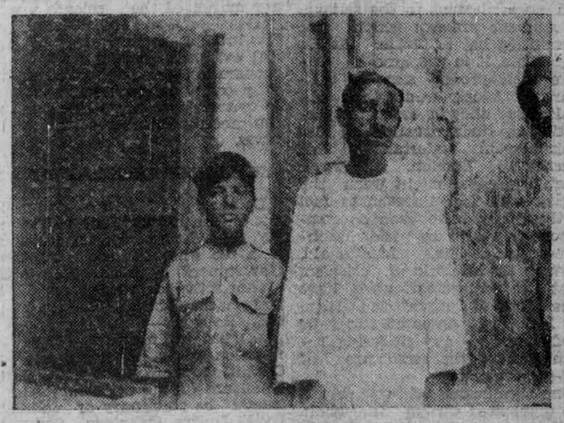
A jail feast was organised at Gandhi's Wadi. Thousands participated in the feast and ate jail food consisting Jawari bread and vegetables. A public meeting was also held at Ghansmandai, where prominent leaders made fervent appeals to carry on the national movement.

BOMBAY LADIES MEETING ON GANDHI DAY



"Chronicle" photo.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta addressing a huge meeting of Bombay Women at Khatau Wadi on the Gandhi Day.



"Chronicle" Photo:

M. M. Moori of Dharasana, along with A. V. Shah, who resorted to hunger-strike on 2nd December to induce Suleman Ahmad of Kolla Mohalla to stop dealing in foreign yarn. The firm having agreed to the Congress demand, the hunger-strike has been abandoned.

BOMBAY CITIZENS CONGRATULATE VALLABHBHAI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

dom as Indian women had done in India's fight for freedom. He also felt that when India won her freedom in the near future, as she was sure to win, it would be mainly due to the efforts of Indian women.

The continuous arrests showed the bankruptcy of statesmanship on the part of the officials. The QGovernment tried all the means to kill the movement but failed in its attempt. It was now impossible to kill the movement.

VICTORY IS THEIRS.

Mahatmaji's message to the country was that the movement was directed by God and if the country carried it on for a few months more victory would be surely theirs.

WEAR KHADDAR.

Sjt. Moolraj Karsandas said that they had gathered with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. But the feeling of joy was greater. Indians should intensify the boycott movement to such an extent that Britain would be compelled to come to terms. At present 24 lakhs of British workers were living on doles and if the boycott movement was kept up their number would still go up. He appealed to every Indian to do it and to wear Khaddar only.

"DONT SIT SILENT TILL SWARAJ IS WON"

Srimati Ratanbee Damania exhorted the audience to make a resolve not to sit silent nor to allow the Government to carry on the administration quietly so long as Swaraj was not won.

Sjt. Naradas Purshottamdas said that while Indians purchased 60 crores worth of foreign cloth every year they did not consume Khaddar worth two crores even. That was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and they must change it.

FOLLOW BARDOLI PEASANTS

Srimati Lilavati Hansotia emphasised the need of non-violence and appealed to the audience to imitate the self-sacrifice the Bardoli peasants. She appealed to the women to come forward in larger numbers.

YOUNG MUSLIM'S VOICE.

Sjt. Mohamed Yousuff said that as Mr. H. N. Brailsford had stated in his articles that the bulk of Muslim community and especially Muslim youths were solidly with the movement. He reminded those Muslims who co-operated with Britain that they would not gain anything by it. If they wanted to liberate the Islamic world from the grip of British Imperialism they must first devote their attention to the freedom of their own country and plunge headlong in the present struggle.

Sjt. Vithaldas then addressed the meeting. He also laid stress on the use of Khaddar and Swadeshi.

R. T. C. BOUND TO BE FUTILE.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he spent two months in Yeravda Jail with the Sirdar and then he understood his view how there could be no settlement between India and Britain unless Britain conceded full freedom to India. The R. T. C. was sure to prove futile. In Mr. Brailsford's words the ghost of dead India was sitting at that Conference.

He referred to the serious illness of Pandit Motilal Nehru and prayed for his recovery and long life. Lala Lajpatrai died of lathi blows. Pandit Motilal's health was broken because the rigorous of jail life. Sjt. V. J. Patel and Pandit Malaviya were also suffering in jails similarly and when he thought of the sufferings of these distinguished patriots he felt that the British people had not only the right to govern India but they had proved themselves to be unfit to rule their own country.

NEW INDIA COMES INTO BEING

The present movement said Sjt. Jamnadas was based on truth, righteousness, love and sacrifice and when it succeeded within five years a new India would be borne which would be entirely different from what it was at present. There would be no communal differences, no religious quarrels and not even any differences between men and women as both would enjoy equal rights and privileges.

Sjt. Ganpathi Shanker and Sirdar Pratap Singh also addressed the meeting.

The proceedings came to a close with the singing of the national song: *"Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara"* and flag salutation the huge audience standing.

CHOWPATY MEETING CONDEMNS PATEL'S ARREST.

—:o:—

A partial hartal was observed in Bombay as a mark of protest against the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President. Several thousands of people attended the public meeting held at Chowpaty in the evening when several speakers voiced their emphatic protest against the arrest and declared their determination to carry on the present political fight.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta who presided, said that the conditions under which they lived were humiliating even to slaves. Their mouths were gaged. People were beaten for holding meetings and processions which they had every right to hold.

They could liberate their leaders only if they worked for the freedom of their country and she appealed to the people to work and die for that freedom.

Sjt. Gharpure and some other speakers addressed the gathering, after which the meeting terminated amidst cries of "Inquilab Zindabad".

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED.

Sugar Market remained close on Sunday, the 7th December, 1930 on account of the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

RAILWAY WORKERS MEET RAILWAY BOARD.

—:o:—

Question Of Reinstatement Of G. I. P. Strikers.

NEW DELHI, December 7.

The second half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and delegates of India railwaymens' Federation takes place here to-morrow and Tuesday.

Following are the subjects to be discussed at the meeting:—

(1) Reinstatement of G.I.P. Rly. strikers; (2) revised medical examination rules of subordinate and inferior service staff; (3) re-mechanics and trade apprenti-mechanich and trade apprentices; (4) educational assistance rules for employees' children; (5) reconstitution of staff councils or welfare committees to service adequately interests of staff; (6) facilities for unions to conduct welfare work among staff; (7) provision for removal of undesirable blocks in promotion; (8) leave rules; (9) provident fund and gratuity rules and (10) suggestion for making rules governing the infliction of punishment.

V. V. Giri, General Secretary, S. Those attending will be Sjts. Guruswamy, Assistant Secretary, W. H. Marsh, Mysore Railway, R. Srinivasulu M. and S. M. Rly., S. C. Joshi, G.I.P. Rly., Bhatnagar R. and K Rly. Abdul Hameed H. E. H. N. G. S. Rly., A. N. Bose, S. B. Mitra, A. B Rly, Ernest Kirk, S. I. Rly., K. P. Bannerjee, F. B Rly, Jamnadas Mehta B. B and C. I Rly, R. A. Khedgikar, G.I.P. Rly, and Diwan Chamanlal N. W. Rly.

GANDHI DAY IN INDIA.

—:o:—

The Gandhi Day celebrations were held in the Azad Maidan of the Indore Residency at 7-30 a.m.

There was a large attendance. A huge procession led by Mr. Hazarilal Jadia dictator Indore Zilla War Council passed along the principal streets, after the salutations to the National Flag. The procession was efficiently managed by Seth Chandulal Bhai and all the principal merchants of the Residency together with the other respectable citizens took part in the celebrations.

A public meeting was held in the evening and after recitations of the National songs, Speeches were delivered by leading personages. The attendance was about 2,000

MARRIAGE ON GANDHI DAY

The marriage ceremony of Dr. B. B. Joshi, a nationalist worker, with Miss Gulabai V. Pandit was celebrated on Friday night in Borsville—there was no pomp or splendour on the occasion. Both the bride and bridegroom were garbed in khadi and Shastri Girjashanker Sukhle performed the ceremony according to the Hindu rites. A large number of friends and admirers were present, and blessed the couple with the words "Now that Mr. Joshi has got a suitable life partner, we hope he will be able to do much work for his country." A handsone donation was also given to the national fund.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

—:o:—

American Journalist On Indian Situation.

In the course of a Special Cable dated Delhi, November 13, to the "Chicago Tribune", Mr. William Shirer, the Special Correspondent of that paper in India, writes:—

India, or that articulate part which has been in revolution since last Spring, looked with supreme indifference on the opening of the Round Table Conference in London yesterday. The leaders practically all of whom are in jail do not think self-government can be won by discussion, and so yesterday was just another day in their struggle, with its usual meetings, usual lathi charges, usual arrests and prison sentences.

Most of the Indian national papers did not even feature the opening of the Conference, their biggest headlines being devoted to the monotonous news of police attacks, police seizures and the arrests of mothers, daughters sisters and wives, which are now commonplace.

THAT SILVER MIKE

The Hindustan "Times", a nationalist paper of Delhi, describes the Conference opening as "spectacular but futile", and musing about the King and Emperor speaking through the silver microphone, observes, "Nobody here is interested in the manner in which the microphone was decorated. All that may appeal to lovers of pageantry, who by no means are unrepresented among our delegates but not to us.

"Nothing but the clear recognition of India's right to order her own future in her own interest will satisfy even moderate opinion in this country. The days when a vaguely worded proclamation could satisfy us are gone. Our masses are awake and clamouring for their rights. Microphones and their expensive decorations cannot succeed in distracting the attention of our people from "Swaraj"—self-government."

This sums up representative national opinion with regard to the Conference.

REPRESSION INCREASES.

Returning to India after a month's absence in Afghanistan, I note that police repression has increased rather than subsided, as some thought it might during the Conference. The mobs in Bombay which were quieting down when I left there a month ago, now seem uglier than ever, following the Viceroy's ordinance declaring the Congress organization illegal.

They have taken to stoning the police—a thing they never did before, so perfect was the non-violence discipline. The police have replied by firing on them. Bombay women, too, seem to have been assaulted by the police—a new phase of the struggle. So heated has public opinion over the police treatment of women become that some of the wives of delegates now parleying in London presided over an indignation meeting and voiced protests.

MISSIONARIES SPEAK.

The plea of 200 British Christian missionaries, who came out of their silence observed since the beginning, that no settlement is satisfactory which does not "respect Indian sentiment and national self respect and satisfy the wishes of the Indian people," has given a big impetus to the nationalist movement.

There is likely to be no amnesty of the 50,000 political prisoners until the Conference indicates which way it is going. Since all the jailed nationalists have decided the Conference from the beginning, the officials saw no reason for releasing them just now.

THE INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY SRINAGAR.

(From A Correspondent)

An Industrial Laboratory was established at Srinagar, under the orders of His Highness the late Maharaja in Council, in September 1923. Regular work was started a year later. Experiments have been conducted for the Mineral Survey, the Public Health, the Agriculture, the Forest and the Industries Departments of the State, the Sri Amar Singh Technical School and the State Granaries, as also for private persons against payment.

2. The Laboratory also undertook semi-commercial experiments in the manufacture of Essential Oils, Water Colours, Oil Paints and Distempers, Linseed Oils, Starches, Wines and Brandy, Cassim Ink, Soap Varnishes and Polishes.

3. It is interesting to note that the Industrial experiments are conducted in order to arouse public enterprise. For instance boiled oil used for house painting was prepared from linseed oil locally produced, with great success. The oil was highly esteemed by Painters who purchased it from the Laboratory in large quantities. In this connection the Department will soon issue a bulletin describing the process of manufacture.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

At a meeting of the Subscribers of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Fund held on the 11th July 1924 the following Resolution was adopted:—

"That from the funds collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., a Memorial Prize Medal be founded to be awarded every year on the anniversary of his death to a member of the Medical Profession who submits a thesis or delivers a leture on any medical subject before a Meeting of the Medical Profession to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, preference to be given to one who submits any original or research work especially with reference to Indigenous Medicine on Western lines".

In consonance with the above Resolution, Members of the profession are invited to submit a thesis or a paper by the 15th of January 1931 to the undersigned for submission to a Selection Committee for making the above award.

The thesis or paper shall have to be read by the prizeman on the day of the award at a Meeting of the Profession to be held in accordance with the above Resolution.

"A member of the Medical Profession is one who holds a degree or a diploma from an Indian University created by statute or from an University, College and other Corporate Body recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, as defined by the rules of the Bombay Medical Union.

"URGENT WHIP" TO LIBERAL M.P.'S

—:o:—

Hoax On Lloyd George's Patient Oxen.

A hoax concerning what purported to be the Liberal Whip for the recent Unemployment censure debate convulsed the House of Commons in mail week.

A London daily and a number of provincial papers solemnly announced that the whip issued to the Liberal Party on November 4 was in the following terms:—

"Your absence to-night from the House at 11 p.m. is urgently requested.

"In the event of your being unable to abstain from going into either Lobby you are requested to secure another member of the Party to go into the opposite Lobby.

"All members of the Liberal Party are reminded that lack of loyalty in carrying out the above principles reflects very seriously on the unity of our Party."

It has now been discovered that this document was an elaborate joke emanating from a number of the younger Tory M.P.'s, who succeeded in planting it on certain newspapers as a serious item of news.

Liberals are, of course, indignant. Sir Robert Hutchinson, the late Chief Whip, exploded when I called his attention to the newspaper report.

Everybody else is laughing because the spoof Whip so accurately represents the activities of Liberal members in the present House of Commons.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 8 1930.

SQUABBLING.

—:o:—

A message from our Delhi correspondent which we published yesterday unfolds a doleful tale of mutual recriminations and squabbling in London on the part of the British Indian "delegation" to the Round Table Conference. It says that private advises from London picture a situation which is grossly discreditable to Lord Irwin's nominees. The impression gathered by the correspondent from London is "that they are indulging in a good deal of senseless, stupid talk and they all moving in a vicious circle." The correspondent observes "They want a settlement at any cost. They are overwhelmed with their own importance, though they know in their heart of hearts that none of them can collect an audience of five hundred people. Most Englishmen, including the Secretary of State for India, have come to know that they will have to negotiate with the Congress as none else can deliver the goods." And yet the MacDonald Government, as the "Daily Mail" bitterly complained the other day, would like the British Press not to give importance to Congress news from India and would see India supplied about the news regarding the London Tamasha, almost to the exclusion of any other news. But how long can this make-believe that India is hopefully watching the progress of the Tamasha last and how long will the British Press be content with receiving no news practically about the nationalist movement in this country?

That the British Indian "Delegation" are moving in a vicious circle is clear from the manner in which the informal talks about the settlement of the minorities' claims are reported to be proceeding. A Reuter's message states that the decision to defer the appointment of the Minorities Sub-Committee has given Hindu and Muslim delegates to the Conference time to review their positions 'vis-a-vis' past negotiations. How have the Hindu delegates reviewed their position? We hope the memorandum prepared by Dr. Moonje explaining the attitude of the Mahasabha will not be considered as the highwater mark of Hindu statesmanship at the Conference in helping to solve the communal difficulty. The document contains the usual reactionary features, shows a lack of the necessity of give and take and is only a 'reposte' to Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points. There are items in the Muslim demand which certainly need revision but the obstreperous attitude displayed in the Moonje memorandum will not induce an atmosphere in which the question of revision of the Muslim demand can be successfully tackled. How different, how wide and far-seeing is the attitude of the Congress leaders towards these communal squabbles was amply indicated in the presidential address at the Lahore Congress of Pundit Jawaharlal. The communalists in London are making an exhibition of themselves but Young India which fortunately favours the Congress view can have the satisfaction of feeling that when it has the opportunity of settling the communal and other issues that settlement will not be on the mutually suspicious and narrow-minded lines favoured by the contending parties now squabbling in London.

CANADA'S RETORT

The recent outburst of Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Premier, throws into sharp contrast the position of a Dominion like Canada and the position of a Dependency like India in the British Empire on questions of economic policy. It will be remembered that the last Imperial Conference came to an end without reaching any agreement on questions of economic co-operation between the various parts of the Empire. The failure of the Conference had, however, more than ordinary significance in as much as there was before the Conference a definite proposal from Canada of giving ten per cent preference to British goods if Great Britain agreed to give a similar tariff preference to Canadian wheat. This proposal had behind it the support of the Canadian nation as declared in the recent elections, which brought Mr. Bennett to power. In England itself there was a large section of the Conservatives headed by Lord Derby who were in favour of taking this opportunity of putting into practice the idea of Imperial economic unity. Mr. Baldwin, though not very eager to adopt a policy of taxes on food-stuffs before making it an election issue, would have given his full support to Mr. MacDonald if the latter had accepted the proposal. But the Premier was afraid to lose the support of the Liberals, and more especially, of the resignations of Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham, who under no circumstances would agree to a tax on wheat. The failure on the part of Great Britain to demonstrate her sincerity by practical action has totally disappointed the Canadians. The irony of the whole situation was heightened by the Premier's speech coming on the top of his blank refusal to adopt Mr. Bennett's plan. He said: "There is nothing which has impressed itself more on the Conference than the tremendous keenness of the Dominions to meet us and to help us. The first conclusion one must come to, is that the Dominions have not been niggardly. Indeed they have been generous." It is not only India who is repaid her obligations to Great Britain in mere words!

But there is a world of difference between the respective positions of India and Canada as regards the power to direct their own national economic policy. The maladroit use of the word "humbug", in connection with the plan of the Canadian Premier, by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, provoked prompt and sharp remonstrance from the Canadian Premier. Mr. Bennett declared, "If Canada's proposal is thus to be contemptuously rejected, Canadians can only accept and act upon such rejection by embracing other means at hand of further strengthening her economic position in the world." A free Canada can and is determined to enter into any economic agreement with a country like U. S. A. or Japan if such a step is dictated by her own national interests. A free Canada imposed tariffs ranging from 15 per cent to 50 per cent in September last against Great Britain and other countries in order to protect Canadian industries and relieve the serious unemployment situation with which she herself was faced.

But a subject country like India must submit to Imperial preference being forcibly pushed through her unwilling throat. The injury to India's national interests through the introduction of Imperial preference as regards the cotton duties is serious, when one remembers that the cotton industry is of the most vital interest to India and also that the country to which preference is given is India's greatest rival in this industry. Consequently the preference in cotton duties, which is forced upon India, is altogether of a different nature from the preferences given by the Dominions. Mr. MacDonald approvingly asserted recently: "The Dominion statesmen had, quite rightly, put their own interests foremost. Each Dominion had made it clear that preferences could be given only after its own needs were considered." India must fight for the same freedom to pursue her own interests in matters economic unhampered by any measures dictated by the self-interest of other countries.

MAHADEO DESAI IN "B" CLASS

—:o:—

The Magistrate who convicted Srijut Mahadeo Desai the other day has placed him in "B" class. Sjt. Desai was released not long ago from prison where he had been serving a sentence in the "A" class. It is absurd to suppose that during the short period of his freedom Sjt. Desai's status went down sufficiently low to warrant his being consigned to the "B" class. This case together with other instances of relegating respectable political prisoners to "B" and "C" class goes to show that officialdom has changed its policy. Grudging and occasional respect for their own rules of classification has now completely yielded to cynical disregard for them. If this is the case, as we believe it is, a straightforward course for Government will be to say so, even though it will involve a confession of capricious disregard for their own policy. We are, however, certain that the Director of Information, Bombay, is much too pre-occupied with momentous matters to find time for obliging the public with an explanation.

THE "PROGRESS" OF R. T. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption, "The Progress of the Round Table Conference" an evening journal devoted to the promotion of moderatism is wailing over the fact that during the first week of the session of its Federal Relation Committee, no progress of any appreciable extent was made. But it ascribes the reason for this failure of the "delegates" in arriving at any definite settlement to the seriousness of the problem which the Committee has to tackle. At the same time, it is prepared to excuse their present state of lethargy, but only wants that the "delegates" show a better appreciation of their situation as also their aim in undertaking this journey to London. However much the paper might warn the "delegates", the unfortunate fact is that they have been so completely won over by the arch-wire-puller, Mr. MacDonald, through his rhetoric of altruism that the "delegates", who have gone there to "argue" the case for India, are prepared to be hoodwinked by any tinkering reforms having the semblance of self-government.

One significant thing which has transpired during the whole of the plenary session is the failure of the Hindus and the Muslims to reach an understanding amongst themselves. This, of course, shows how far our Indian "representatives" will be able to present a "united front" at the Conference. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, when he left India, had some ready solutions to these communal problems and he was very sanguine about an agreement being reached between these two communities. But, alas, he now finds that his co-delegates, in whose ability to return to India with Dominion Status "with safegaurds", he had absolute faith and who have later on proved to be never tired of demanding communal preference, are far from being satisfied by his "ready solution". Mr. Jinnah demands that his "fourteen points" be conceded forthwith, while the Hindus say that this can be safely postponed until the demand of "all India" is granted. One can imagine the joy with which the British delegates would be chuckling over this cock-fight between the Hindus and the Muslims. Under these circumstances, well might the British delegates say that the failure of the Conference—which is bound to happen at this rate of "progress"—is attributable to the failure on the part of the Hindus and the Muslims to come to an agreement.

It is worthy of note, in this connection that the Hindu-Muslim problem is going to be entrusted to the Minorities Committee. That the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims should be decided by another Committee appointed for the purpose, especially in view of the fact that the community leaders are refuting all talk about communal differences, is an irony of fate, and speaks volumes of the inability of the "delegates" in London to put the things in their respective houses in order. But this state of of affairs only shows the marked progress which the conveners of the Tamasha are really making towards the achievement of their selfish end. The pity of the whole affair seems to be that the "delegates" do not yet seem to realise the danger of thus allowing themselves to be brow-beaten by the British die-hards and before long, of having to return to India empty-handed. But the Congress has been wise enough not to have anything to do with transparent farce which is being stage-managed at London. The Conference proceedings show that there is no idea in London to meet the demand of the masses of India to achieve immediate economic and political emancipation. However, the masses in India along with the Mahatma, are convinced that their goal can be achieved not through Conference and arguments, but by self-sacrifice and suffering alone.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR-DEALING."

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES.

FUNCTIONS AND EXPENDITURE.

(BY A STUDENT OF FINANCE.)

As contrasted with the former proprietary conception of the State according to which the State was looked upon as a sort of Jagir of the Ruler which was to yield the maximum of revenue, and cost the minimum of expenses, the modern State gets taxation only in response to its demand for expenditure, which, at every stage, undergoes a careful scrutiny at the hands of the tax-payer's representatives in the legislature. On the amount and on the 'nature of expenditure' in any Government depends the character of supplies voted for and therefore the allocation of revenues adequate for the purposes of that Government. Whether the nature of expenditure is 'elastic' or otherwise i.e. practically stationary is, again, dependent on the 'nature of the functions' performed by the Government. Ages of evolutionary march of the science and practice of Government have, at last brought us to a stage of social existence where war and preparation for war euphemistically called Defence have ceased to operate as a night-mare or as the greedy absorber of the public purse.

"INELASTIC" EXPENDITUDE.

Defence is now definitely put on the list of items of 'inelastic' expenditure even in the case of a too watchful, too sensitive Government of India. The latest authoritative expression on this point is that of Sir W. Layton himself. He says:—

....."in the absence of any new function being imposed upon the Central Government, the total expenditure of the Central Govt. should be stationary or falling". (p.225 Indian Statutory Commission Report Vol. 2). If there is anything of elasticity, it is in the other direction, viz., the continuous reduction of expenditure for Defence. This, in the main, is the short and simple presentation of the expenditure side of Government of India. Unity, Safety and Integrity, of course, emphasize the sense of oneness of the country; and for the achievement of that end, there is nothing handier than Commerce and Communications, Currency and Credit, Tariff and Transport and kindred functions all of which easily come within the purview of the Central Government.

PRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS.

They all do the work of unifying the country by ties of economic solidarity. On the Revenue side, again, all these functions are productive. Customs and Excise Revenue, Railways, Currency and Credit undertakings (including Banking), Post and Telegraph and General Stamps (on commercial instruments), Taxes on Business (Adam's Finance) easily fill the reservoir of Central Funds rightly accruing out of the very orbit of the Central Government Functions. If the essence of Federal Government is the Division of Power and of Governmental Functions, the essence of Federal Finance is, again, to make each sphere of Government find its Revenue, as far as possible, out of its own orbit of functions and activities. The Indian Central Government stands for Economic Unity of the country. Its entire revenue is to be sought in the direction of Taxes on Business, based on the principle of uniformity. Departure from this principle must sooner or later cause malaise.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

The nature of the Central Government expenditure being inelastic but absolutely peremptory, all that the financier has to provide for, is 'certainty' of Revenue, ensuring an unfailing yield of the requisite figure normally obtainable out of its own functions. The All-India functions as distinguished from Provincial Functions will quicken the consciousness of the citizen that his contribution in the shape of Customs and Excise and in the form of the price he pays for Governmental monopolistic undertakings like the Railways, Ports and Telegraphs or for the use of the Currency he handles, are all in the nature of Imposts he has to bear for the purpose of enabling the Central Government to discharge adequately the function of giving to the country Safety, Unity and Integrity. For the collection of all-India information and statistics on a variety of subjects as well as for international objects, the Central Government Expenditure is, obviously, likely to be of a slightly expanding nature which the margin of elasticity residing in Customs and Excise will always be competent to meet. Given the entire field of taxation on dutiable articles of consumption in the country—whether imported from abroad or produced within—including Revenue Excise as well as what is peculiarly called in India 'Restrictive Excise', the Central Government will never lack funds for all its legitimate functions. It is true the future of Customs can not be predicted as uniformly prosperous, policy of Intensive Protection for India, world depression in trade, severe international Banking crisis, a war or a calamity of similar magnitude may, at any time, cause a serious dislocation. But if Customs is indissolubly linked with Excise, the deficiencies of the former can easily be met by a correspondingly increased burden in the direction of the latter. Presumably, the industry that receives protection and thrives and in the bargain, the cause of shrinkage in Customs will, in its turn, come in, ere-long, for an Excise impost in the shape of either Corporation Taxes or Excise Duties. This is an universally accepted principle of Public Finance.

EXCISE ON COUNTRY LIQUORS AND VEND-FEES OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.

Excises on Country Liquors were, without much reason, except for police purposes, relegated to the Provincial Exchequer in the Decentralisation Schemes launched by Strachey in the eightees of the last century. Temperance, Restriction and 'Rationing' were only a latter-day development of a policy of exceedingly doubtful efficiency, as long as substitutes in the shape of Foreign Liquors, cheap beers, 'foreign' country-made liquors, were always available and were given a more respectable position of falling within the domain of Cuttoms under the agency of the Central Government. Provincial devices to circumvent this position and to make a flank attack on foreign liquor Customs by Vend-Fee arrangements, etc., are, at best, clumsy measures bringing two distinct spheres of Government within the border-line of conflict when both get involved in the administration of practically the same function. A careful analysis of the annual reports of the Excise Commissioners of all Indian Provinces will reveal the astounding unanimity of condemnation of the present system of 'Restriction,' leaving to us the only alternative to work, viz., that the Central Government ought to get into early possession of the entire liquor and intoxicant taxation business in the country and accept, in the fullness of time, Prohibition and that, 'outright'—if that is the demand of the country, and forego entire Liquor Revenue, Customs and Excise—when matches, tobacco and sugar industries have thriven well enough to come under Excise operation. Excise on country-liquors—camouflaged as 'restrictive' and therefore given over to the Provinces for Police purposes, occupies a very dubious position in the Provincial Exchequer. No Member in charge of the Provincial Finance has blessed it: but no member can part with it, because of its formidable position in the Provincial Budget.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

To take it out of its unholy alliance with Education (A Provincial Head of Expenditure) to put it in company with all other Excises—as an all-India-Function-and, that again, as a supplement to Customs, is the most necessary measure of reform needed in India's Federal Finance,—thoroughly consistent with principles of Finance and sound policy of State. Sir W. Layton, far from venturing to question its validity in the Provincial Budget and administration, proposes the intensification of Provincial interest in foreign liquors, by giving an honourable legal and constitutional position to the dubious 'vend-fee' device adopted by Bombay and Bengal owing to financial stringency. A good 30 per cent.—but no more—by way of 'vend-fee' on foreign liquors he allows to Provinces. Two masters in the same field and all uncertainty in the Provincial Budget! Round every alteration in the Central Government Customs on liquor, the provincial figure of 'Vend-fee' must oscillate! And Prohibition must, for ever, be in the dream-land! For when the Provincial Finances are made to hinge round the Liquor taxation, where will that Chancellor be found with the purse of Fortunatus, who will take leave of this valuable field, and that, again, in the face of necessarily elastic expenditure in the Province?

PROHIBITION...AN ALL-INDIA CONCERN.

To shift this so-called 'restrictive' Excise on country liquors from the Provincial field of Finance and Administration and place it side by side with Central Customs on imported liquors

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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The Viceroyalty.

Speculations regarding the next Viceroy have not yet been set at rest, and names are being suggested in profusion. Lords Gorrel, Sankey, Zetland, Lothian, Allenby and Macmillan, Sir Malcolm Hailey an Indian Prince and last though not the least, Mr. MacDonald himself have all been put forward as deserving of the Viceroyalty. We have no doubt whatever that every one of them is eminently suited to be an honour to the high office and to India, each in his own way is the "ecumenical Viceroy". For instance, Lord Gorrel is an amiable mediocrity, Lord Sankey is a brilliant Constitutionalist, Lords Zetland and Lothian are Tory and Liberal respectively. Lord Allenby was the man who conquered Palestine while no Indian Prince dare deny his own claims except at some damage to 'amour propre'. As to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who is now being more insistently talked about in this connection his qualification is obvious. He has been a failure—is it splendid or ignominious?—and India is the dumping ground 'par excellence' for failure.

Why Not Lord Irwin Again?

We grant, as we say, the right of every one, who has so far been named, to the Viceroyalty of India. Indeed, we believe, that grave difficulties will arise in choosing one from amongst such a galaxy of equally desirable eligibles. And it is because we foresee difficulties that we venture to offer a solution, which, in our view, is rather worthy of serious consideration. As a matter of fact we have been surprised that no one has yet nominated His Excellency Lord Irwin himself for another spell of Viceroyalty. On all hands he has been hailed as a very successful Viceroy. He commands the confidence of the three British Parties. And he is the idol of India—one has only to read the encomiums showered on him by India's "representatives" at the Round Table Conference. If any one deserves to assist at the birth of Mr. Jinnah's "New Dominion" it is Lord Irwin. For strictly speaking the child to be is Lord Irwin's very own. True, there is that group of Indian men and women known as the "Congress Party". But, as usual, it is too insignificant to count. And what is more His Excellency has succeeded in establishing permanent relations with that Party by occasional gifts of—Ordinances. We sincerely hope and trust that India will agitate strongly in favour of Lord Irwin.

"These Wonderful Delegates."

Correspondents have described Mr. Mahomed Ali's speech at the Round Table Conference variously as rambling, boring, amusing, chaffing, shrewd, whimsical and humorous. Proverbially prolific as Mr. Mahomed Ali's oratory is, there is nothing surprising in the undoubted fact that his omnibus speech answers to every adjective that has hitherto been applied to it. It is all that is claimed for it. And it is more. For, in the full text there appears a passage that was not cabled—for obvious reasons. "I am," he said, "the only person belonging to my party who has been selected by His Excellency the Viceroy or the Government of his Majesty here, or whoever it is who has appointed these 'wonderful delegates.' Whose delegates we are we do not know."

Self-Condemned.

But this is not all. For in a priceless mood of ruthless analysis, Mr. Mahomed Ali went on to confess: "I do not pretend to represent any body, but I will say this much, and I feel certain that when you have heard me—I hope patiently—you will say that I am right in my claim that at least I am not misrepresenting myself, and I think that should be enough." This, undeniably is enough. We do not know how Mr. Mahomed Ali's uncomfortable outspokenness reacted on his fellow-delegates—they most probably swallowed it without even wincing. But there could not be a more damning exposure of the real nature of the Round Table Conference and the representative character of India's delegates. We would be grateful to Mr. Mahomed Ali for his admissions were it not for the fact that he has failed to act upto them. And, worse still, he has yet to persuade his more "wonderful" "Big Brother" at least to think and confess with him.

GANDHI FILM SHOW IN WARSAW

:o:

POLISH INTEREST IN INDIAN MOVEMENT

Mr. Indulal K. Yajnik who is at present touring in Central Europe writes in the course of a letter from Berlin:—

The Society of "Friends of India" started by Mr. Reginald Reynolds in London placed me in touch with a lady in Poland and she kindly invited me to Warsaw during the last week. The experience of my three days visit was indeed very exciting and interesting. I had first to go to the Polish Consulate to get a "visa" to cross the Polish frontier for a definite period. I was admitted into a fairly big hall, where more than 30 men and women of various Slavonic and other European nationalities had assembled together—some of them in some strange costumes as are not generally seen in the streets of Berlin. I had to fill up a long form stating who I was and for what definite period and purpose I wished to go to Poland. There we stood in a long queue awaiting the scrutiny of a Polish Consular officer seated on a high platform in the hall. I explained to him my journalistic mission when I got my turn and waited again for nearly one hour for a call through a loud speaker installed in the hall then I was directed into a private room, when I heard my name pronounced loudly in strange mettalic accents I found only a lady to receive the fee for my "visa" instead of a formidable Polish Officer (as I had imagined) to question me and left the Consulate wondering why this elaborate procedure had been set up by Polish authorities when nothing of this kind is necessary for going to any other country in Europe except Russia.

A NERVOUS LANDLORD.

I was also surprised to know that any lectures on the Indian movement based on Gandhiji's doctrine of Civil-Resistance and specially non-payment of taxes could be arranged in Warsaw, just when political excitement was running high on account of the ensuing elections and the arrests of some Socialist leaders. And the expected did happen. For the owner of the hall that had been rented for my lecture suddenly cancelled the arrangement. But finally, however, the energetic lady secured another hall and so after enjoying the stern and simple but to me very fascinating beauty of German-Polish frontier, I reached Warsaw on the evening of the November 5.

I was led straight from the station to the Institute of Oriental Culture that is doing excellent work in Warsaw. I saw the head of the organization and talked to him with the help of an interpretor. I asked him why his institute was devoting almost exclusive attention to the language and culture of China and Japan while neglecting India altogether. The gentleman was very kind and promised to call a few of the leaders of the institute to exchange information on India and Poland. *Unfortunately the meeting had to* be fixed for 7th evening as I was leaving on the 8th night and I could only discuss with one or two ladies and gentlemen the question of India. I also learned from them that this was in reality a business institute for there was settled thanks to the former Russian (Czarist) regime a small colony of Poles on the far Eastern ends of Russia and also in China and Japan and the Polish Government had definite schemes of furthering commercial relations with these countries.

INTEREST IN GANDHI MOVEMENT.

I addressed two meetings first at the Theosphical Society when I spoke on the recent political developments in India and the second (a public meeting) at the Hall of the Polish Historical Society on the rapid social and cultural progress of India under the impact of Gandhiji's movement. The small halls were quite full on both the days though there was a small admisison fee of six annas on the second day and though my words had to be translated into Polish every five or seven minutes.. A "Friends of India" group has already been started in Warsaw and I hope interest developed by my speeches and discussions will help to place the new body on a stronger footing.

A POLISH REVOLUTIONARY FILM.

On enquiring casually about any Cinema films being produced in Poland, I was earnestly requested to see a real nationalist Polish film that was then showing at a big theatre. With some difficulty I found time to see the film "To Siberia" which proved indeed to be atonce thrilling and instructive. The memory of the terrible hundred years and more when Poland was partitioned between Russia, Germany and Australia is still fresh and bitter and this film depicts the heroic and desperate struggles of brave Poles, men and women, who conspired to throw off the yoke of the Czar. The film opens with the monstrous picture of a big Russian Eagle covered with the chains and projected on the streets of Warsaw where people again determined to fight a fresh battle for their freedom. But the hero and his fellow conspirators are discovered by the Russian police. The hero escapes after an exchange of shots is caught afterwards in company with his beloved they are both put to very refined but cruel tortures. The hero is sent to Siberia and ultimately he is rescued by the heroine from a Siberian prison. The story is very simple and the pictures of Polish prisoners singing their national songs even within the prison walls and of terrible cruelties inflicted on them during their never-ending march on the snow-covered roads to Siberia are tragic and heart-rending.

AT BAPTIST MISSION.

My friend Sjt. Shomendra Nath Tagore and I had an opportunity of speaking before the youth branch of the Baptist Mission on Sunday last. About one thousand boys and girls were present. It was an Indian evening and lasted from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Poet Tagore's songs were recited in German. Young Tagore spoke about the Indian struggle, a short piece of film depicting Gandhiji's march from Sabarmati was shown and then I spoke on some incidents of Gandhiji's life. It was indeed a very successful function and the missioneries have promised to help us in our effort to spriead Indian information here.

President Of "War" Council.

Mrs. Snehlata Hazrat, the President of the "War" Council, Bombay, in succession to Mrs. Gangaben Patel.

Winter Khadi Bazar.

MRS. SNEHALATTA HAZRAT DAY.

To-day is the third day of the Winter Khadi Bazar, that is held at the Blavatsky Lodge, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Hand spun and hand woven Khaddar of all kinds and varieties is available here. To-day is Srimati Sncheletta Hazrat Day. Admission free. Hours 3 to 8-0 p. m. (S. T.)

WHY IS THE TABLE ROUND ?

:o:

R. T. C. "Brightest Jewel In Mr. MacDonald's Top Hat"

"Yaffle" writes in "New Leader": The Round Table Conference has begun. The down-trodden millions of India lift their eyes to catch the first rays of the dawn of hope, and say what or is the Indian equivalent for What-O.

I wish, however, at the risk of being thought a mere obstructionist, to protest against the table being round.

People tell me that the idea of a round table is so that there shall be no impression of inequality by having anybody at the head of the table. This is nonsense. You cannot prevent inequality in that way. George the Third was pleased to say of my great-grandfather ("Buck" Yaffle), "Where the Yaffle is there is the head of the table, even when he is underneath, as he generally is." You cannot suppress personality by geometrical means.

A DEEPER OBJECTION

What, after all, is a round table but a square one with the corners knocked off? Can you achieve equality by knocking the corners off a square? Democracy answers No.

My objection to a round table is deeper than that. A circle is an uncomfortable thing. It is the symbol of continuity and has a subtle influence upon the people who sit round it. I have known conferences go on for years because the members were reduced to a condition of helpless continuity. They felt themselves unable to stop in the face of the never-ending line presented by the edge of the table.

You may scoff, but we cannot ignore these things. I am no occultist crank, I was born under the sign of the Flea in the House of the Goat with Mars in the ascendant and Venus fighting for a place, and am therefore by no means unduly susceptible to occult influences. Yet I cannot forget what happened to me once when I attended a round table conference called to discuss ways of improving the morale of the working class. I became so absorbed in the continuity of the edge of the table that finally when Mrs. Euphemia Fitze, the well-known advocate of pure wool as a means of inducing abstemious habits among farm labourers, asked me for my opinion of sandal-wearindg as a means of developing the will-to-work, I replied that I could not give any opinion until I had bitten a piece out of the edge of the table and broken its continuity. So they sent me home in a cab.

Another thing a round table does when people sit at it is to begin to turn. The result is that as it revolves everybody reads everybody else's notes, and the business is disorganised.

NO IMPEDIMENTS.

We do not want any such impediment to hold up the Indian Conference on which so much depends. It would be a pity if the Indian princes were prevented from expressing in word and deed that fiery democratic fervour which brings them hotfoot to London to help the Government to free the Indian workers from the bonds of Capitalism.

You doubt this fervour. You think that because they are Indians they do not understand the needs of the modern worker. That is absurd. The researches of the Maharajah of Kashmir, into modern social problems, is one of those authentic tales of far Kashmir which, together, with songs of Araby, I shall be happy to sing thee, any time thou art passing.

That a vassal of the English crown can spend half a million pounds alone is one of the convincing proofs that, as Mr. Thomas says, "Our Empire is a thing to be proud of, with potentialities and possibilities unlimited."

These men—these keen Labour enthusiasts—have not, as some people pretend, been invited because the members of the Cabinet want to say they have shaken hands with real princes. Our leaders have shaken hands *with princes dozens of times*—white ones. They have been invited because the most urgent problem in India to-day is, as our Labour leaders used to say while they were in opposition, the conditions of the Indian workers. And the princes are of all classes the most sensitive to the workers' troubles, and most devoted to the cause of working-class solidarity. For what other reason would a Labour Government invite them? Ask me another.

BEE IN THE TURBAN.

They vary, of course, in their opinions as to the most important aspect of the Indian workers' struggle for freedom. Some of them are mainly concerned with the speedy release of political prisoners, and with their co-operation the Government hopes to get this done within the next ninety-five years. Others are chiefly interested in the formation of strong Trade Unions in the cotton trade. Others, again, are obsessed solely with the economic re-establishment of those thirty-seven millions of peasants who, being in the hands of village money-lenders, are working out their lives without wages. It is said that the Aga Khan is arranging to devote the whole proceeds of his racing stables to this project, and will spend what is over on the foundation of an Indian Widows' Pension Fund. He calls it, I'm told, the bee in his turban.

His Highness the Jam of Raspberi told me that his chief concern is to stop the export of Indian rice until the peasants who grow it have enough of it to eat themselves. When he has settled that he wants to get the Government to attend to the housing conditions of Bombay. He says he hasn't slept well since he learnt that 98 per cent. of the Bombay workers live in one room twelve feet square with one water-tap to every hundred families, and that the death-rate among their children is 928 per thousand.

He hadn't time to say any more because at that point I woke up. But it shows that this Indian Conference, which is regarded as the brightest jewel in Mr. MacDonald's top hat, is really concerned with important things.

"PROSPERITY" AT AN END.

:o:

U. S. Budget Deficit Certain.

INCOME TAX TO GO UP.

A Call For Debts Revision.

For the first time in America's peace-time history the National Treasury is confronted with the certainty of a deficit. This is now admitted by Mr. Hoover himself, and means that income taxes, reduced last year to offset the effects of the stock market crash, will be raised at least to the old levels, if not higher.

Courageous leadership by the United States would end the world depression, lighten the prevailing financial strain and give trade. If America does not a tremendous stimulus to world take action voluntarily, it may be forced upon her later by a breakdown of the whole International payments structure. Such was the tenor of the speeches of the prominent financiers and economists who attended the fiftieth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in New York in mail week.

The United States was criticised not only for being in a position to help and standing aloof, but also for aggravating the situation with an ill-timed tariff policy and short-sightedness with regard to Inter-Allied debt settlements.

"SPLENDID ADVENTURES" AHEAD

There was a note of optimism, however, running through the Convention that the world trade depression was its worst, and the hope was expressed that out of the Young Plan will arise conditions that will challenge business conditions everywhere to "a splendid adventure" in the years just ahead.

Mr. Thomas Lamont, senior partner of J. P. Morgan's, who presided at last night's dinner, devoted much of his speech to the American tariff, which, he said, had led a certain feeling of dismay and ill-will abroad and to retaliation. While the tariff was not the controlling factor in the present depression, there could be no dispute that Americans had chosen a most inopportune time for that particular tariff enactment. Mr. Lamont declared that extreme pessimism was unwarranted and that the process of "winning through" the depression was already under way.

Mr. James Angell, professor of economics at Colombia University described the United States as both the keystone in the international financial arch and the chief source of pressure on the world's foreign payment machinery. The strain, he said, could be relieved by revision of the inter-Allied debt settlement, further reconsideration of German reparations obligations, and reduction of tariffs. The United States was the worst offender in the matter of tariffs, and substantial reductions here would be followed by similar action by other nations. The world, he concluded, is waiting for the United States to show the way.

If the end of trade depression is just round the corner, as some of last night's speakers professed to believe, there are still no outward and visible signs of revival to the average observer.

Cricket In Madras

:o:

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The three-day cricket match between the Maharajkumar of Vizanagaram's eleven including Hobbs and Sutcliffe, and a combined Madras Eleven concluded this afternoon, the visiting team winning by 46 runs. The Maharajkumar and Sutcliffe left for Ceylon to-night. Hobbs leaves to-morrow.—A. P.

"IN THE NAME OF BAPUJI"

:o:

Keep Up The National Struggle.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARADI, Dec. 4.

Sjt. Surendranathji the captain of Bapuji's batch and Sjt. Madhavji Vishram Thakkar of the same batch, an ex-merchant of London and Calcutta, addressed a well attended meeting at Abda-Fali Karadi-Matwal. They asked those present not to forget that it was from their village that Mahatma Gandhiji was arrested and therefore it was the sacred duty of every man and woman, young and old to give every possible non-violent help to the national struggle. It was a shame for any one to remain outside while Mahatmaji is inside the prison bars of Yeravda. All of them must purge themselves of liquor, toddy and foreign cloth and court jail.

Salt Satyagraha was the first fight started for which Bapuji and his batch were arrested from this district. For this reason and for the very nature of the district which adjoins the seashore they should manufacture salt and try to supply same to the whole of India.

In conclusion the speakers added that they were arranging for a continuous programme and called upon the meeting to furnish them with enough volunteers to carry out the same and thus help to fill the Government prisons.

GUJERAT POSTMEN'S UNION.

:o:

Sardar Vallahhai Patel's Message.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

Mr. Sitaram D. Jadhav, Joint Secretary of the Gujarat Postmen Union interviewed Sardar Vallabhbhai the President of this Union on Thursday the 4th instant at Dr. Kanuga's bungalow with the proceedings, for his information, of the General Meeting of the Union held on the 20th October 1930 near Bhadra under the Presidentship of Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar B.A., LL.B. Sardar after perusing the proceedings gave the following message to the Postmen Staff.

"The Postal Department will not be able to resist your legitimate demands as contained in your resolutions if you all Postmen of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch will unite and make your Union strong. Union is strength is the common maxim of all the workmen of the world and therefore you must unite and make your voice effective. I wish you success in your efforts.

A SWADESHI CONVOCATION WEEK.

Allahabad University's Part In Congress Activities.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

During Convocation Week, the MacDonald Hindu Hostel of the Allahabad University, arranged an exhibition of Swadeshi goods of all kinds and its success was phenomenal. The whole city visited it in its thousands every day, and goods worth several thousands were sold. It thus proved a good grounding for the Swadeshi League of Allahabad which has launched a house to house and shop to shop propaganda of boycott and swadeshi of late.

Among other activities this year was the Charkha and Takli competition held by the Sir Sunder Lal Law Hostel students under the auspices of their union. There were about 200 entries, majority of them being from the Arya Kanya Pathasala, Crosthwaite Girls' College and the Municipal School. It was most amazing to see the children of Allahabad running their takles and charkhas in rapid revolutions, learnt and developed in the past seven months. If Mahatma was outside his heart would have danced with joy at this sight.

The exhibition and the competition were held with a view to give an impetus to the local Congress activities.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NOS. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

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NATIONALIST ECHOES FROM ADEN.

Government Warns Leading Citizens.

(From A Correspondent)

ADEN, Nov. 30.

About a month ago the local police exhibited an effort to link up with the happenings in India.

The Commandant of Police with his assistants had Lieut.-Col. B. R. Reilley, First Assistant Political Resident with him, when they visited the shop of Mr. Hargovind Premji looking for the "Congress Bulletin". They also visited the shop of the Aryan Trading Company, where aluminium wares are sold by an agency from Jeewanlal and Co. of Calcutta. The idea seems to have been to make an impression on the Indians in Aden, as they had done before when on some occasions there were "hartals" corresponding with those in Bombay (the leading Banias were sent for and asked for explanations with open or veiled threats of deportation etc.) A Madrasi gentleman Mr. Mudaliar who was promoting "takli" amongst young fellows and boys and a cloth merchant, who supplied white Khadi caps to many people free of charge were taken notice of by the authorities and warned.

Patels from Gujarat, whose main business is tobacco seem to be the staunchest in supporting Khadi. They have been suffering heavy losses in their business for the last two years.

The Post Office at Maala was to have been closed on and after the first of December; but the public have made certain representations and Government are considering them. So for the present at least the Post Office will continue until final orders come.

Trade in Aden is in a very bad way. Leading firms such as Messrs. Maurice Rieset Sesils, Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. and M. A. Besse, have reduced pay and staff, whilst others such as Messrs. Cory Bros. and Co. are reducing their staff only.

SWADESHI DIRECTORY.

:o:

The Secretary, Swadeshi League, Allahabad, writes:—

We are now revising our Swadeshi Directory and would like to be informed by them their correct names and the addresses and the description of articles they manufacture. This information is required as in the first edition, which was prepared in a hurry, some names and addresses were wrongly printed and it is possible copies of the Directory did not reach their correct destination.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

TROUBLE BREWING ON RAILWAYS

—:o:—

Dilatory Tactics Of Authorities Condemned.

DANGER TO GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

Almost simultaneously with the second half-yearly Conference of the All India Railway's Federation with the Railway Board, the General Council of the Federation meets here to-morrow when problems under discussion with the Railway Board will be reviewed. Those attending the meeting will consist of representatives of twelve railways. Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the Federation, points out in the course of a press statement that the most important question is the reinstatement of the G. I. P. Railway strikers who fulfilled their part of the settlement and have been unemployed since February last. Considerable feeling, he says, exists among all the railway employees at the dilatory way in which the men are put on duty while raw recruits are still allowed to be recruited in the vacancies contrary to the Railway Board's instructions to State managed Railways. The federation has already pointed out hat the enforcement of the Washington and Geneva Conventions and the increase of the present inadequate or absent leave reserve will result in the creation of vacancies absorbing all the unemployed strikers on the G. I. P. Railway.

OBSTRUCTION TO TRADE UNIONISM.

Another subject is the relations between the Railway Board and the Federation and the Railway Administrations and the Unions. The present official policy of promoting rival bodies, such as Welfare Committees, to the existing Unions was proving very detrimental to the growth of proper Trade Unions. He instanced from his own experience the attitude of some of the officers on the East Indian Railway who refused to give permission to hold Union Meeting in Railway Institutes although they were unengaged and attitude of the Works Manager in the Lucknow Workshops who did not even acknowledge his letter requesting an interview in connection with the signing of Service Bonds and accepting of new or old scales of pay over which matters there was considerable apprehension among the workmen. As typical examples of how trade union are discouraged even by the State—managed Railways, the Railway Board in such cases refused to interfere with the indiscretion of local officers.

NEED FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

Among other important matters is the revision of the State Provident Fund and Gratuity Rules. The present position is that both bonus and gratuity are liable to be forfeited at the sweet discretion of the employer. The Federation desires immediate institution of compulsory old age, unemployment and other social insurance schemes with employees' contribution on the same basis as recognised in other countries. Trouble is brewing on the N. W. Railway where railway authorities, says Mr. Giri, have not taken any proper action in regard to the memorandum of grievances of the men submitted by their Union a year ago. The agent has not yet even sent his reply to the points raised by the Union has applied for the settlement of the dispute by a Board of Concialiation.

THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

—:o:—

Major Cotter's Report

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

A report on the Pyu earthquake by Major Cotter, I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, who visited the place, the day after the earthquake states that Pyu felt three shocks of which the third brought down seventeen houses. As a result of the warning most of the people had left their houses, hence the casualties were far less than expected. Streets are patrolled by scouts and volunteers. Water supply and conservancy are not affected. A certain amount of difficulty in obtaining food was felt on the day immediately following the earthquake, but the day after, the situation improved. The President of the Municipality has been busy supervising relief work. He stated that he required no help for the present. Local authorities are dealing efficiently with the situation. If no further shocks are experienced the condition is expected rapidly to return to normal. A tragic case was that twelve deaths occurred in one building used as a lodging house by a number of poor people and the most pathetic sufferer was one Burman Trader, the owner of two of the largest buildings destroyed, who lost his wife, daughter and grandchildren but himself escaped.

The Sub-Divisional Officer at Pyu reports that the telegram of sympathy received from the Governor is much appreciated by the people there.—A. P.

TATAS AND GOVT. PURCHASE

—:o:—

Tariff Board To Inquire

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

In connection with the Government of India's communique directing the Tariff Board to report on the question whether additional payment should not in future be made to Messrs. the Tata Iron and Steel Company limited for steel rails purchased by the Government of India under the existing contract, the Board will conduct the enquiry at Jamshedpur from December 19 to 23.—A. P.

Railway Rates Committee

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 6

Sir B. N. Sarma, the President and Messrs. Parsons Meneser and F. G. Bose, Secretary, Railway Rates Advisory Committee who have arrived here held an informal discussion with members of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce on the question of amendment of the Railway Act. Mr. Teasdale and Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, confined their recommendations to the general question of the telescopic principle and extending station rates.—A. P.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S FINANCE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

has been the central note of a number of papers written by the present writer on this question of re-adjustment of Indian Heads of Revenue (vide papers read at the Indian Economic Conference held at Mysore, January 3, 1929, and at Allahabad, December 30, 1929; "Indian Daily Mail", March, 21-22, 1929). Looked at from any possible angle of vision—Social, Administrative or Financial, sooner or later, there will be found no alternative but to group the two together under the Central Government arrangement. To keep them in water-tight compartments under two different nomenclatures serves scarcely any purpose except, perhaps, as a blind that if 'Prohibition' is the goal in India it is only in regard to the Provincial 'country' liquor and 'country' intoxicants leaving the door always open to the Central Government foreign imports of liquors to occupy the vacated field.

ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

The Indian citizen will have none of that. Prohibition is an all-India affair—not of individual Province or a solitary Indian State with possibilities of smuggling and foreign liquor substitutes. If the country has to go 'dry' all revenue derivable from liquor consumption—Excise, Customs and all—has to be sacrificed with a stroke. This will be possible only when the Central Exchequer has, through the very orbit of Customs and Excise, i.e. its business developments, found other articles of consumption in a position to bear a corresponding burden of taxes. Administratively considered, there is nothing insurmountable in bringing all country liquor—Excise Departments—scattered in Provinces and at present under Provincial Governments—under the Central Government Excise management. The Excise police already form a separate body; and they can, easily, function under the Centrally-organised Excise Department and look after Excise offences even as the Railway Police or the Agency Police owes its position ultimately to the Central Government. Whether there should emerge in India a Federal Judiciary for the trial of offences connected with Federal Functions is, of course, a matter for the consideration of the constitution-makers. Doubtless such a development will go far towards making the Indian Federation a success.

(To Be Continued.)

Withdrawal Of Grant To Benares Hindu University

—:o:—

The following is a copy of the telegrams sent under the instructions of the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha to H. E. The Viceroy and H. E. The Governor of U. P.:—

"Hindu public greatly alarmed over reported withdrawal of grant (to) Benares Hindu University. Earnestly trust your Government will avoid causing keen resentment by the Hindus."

NO MORE PROTECTION TO BRITISH DYES

—:o:—

Textile Industrie's Opposition

RUGBY, Dec. 5.

The House of Commons last night endorsed by a majority of 30, the Government's decision to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse on January 14 next, when the term of ten years for which it was passed ends.

Voting was on the amendment moved by Sir Philip Gunliffe-Lister to continue the Act.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Graham, defending the Government's action, said that all sections of the cotton and wool industries were unanimously against extension. He considered that the dye industry, during the ten years the Act had operated had become sufficiently strong to hold its own against all competitors. There was, moreover, some prospect of international agreement between the producers being reached.—B. O. W.

Bhurtpore Press Campany Ltd

—:o:—

The Thirty-ninth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Co., Ltd., was held on Friday 5th December 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the company at 74-76, Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vasoonji Devji presiding.

The Directors Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. A dividend free of income-tax for the year ending 30th June 1930 at Rs. 10 (ten) per share of Rs. 100 each was declared. Rs. 2,402-2-2 were carried forward to next year's account. The appointment of Sheth Tricumdas Chhabildas as a Director of this company was confirmed. The retiring Directors Sheth Vassonji Devji and Sheth Tricumdas Chhabildas were re-elected as Directors.

SINGLE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY IN COTTON TRADE

—:o:—

Cotton Merchants' Appeal To Bombay Government.

Over 700 cotton merchants of Bombay have submitted the following appeal to the Finance Member, the Government of Bombay, Secretariat, Bombay:—

"Sir,—We the undersigned cotton merchants of Bombay beg to lay before you the following for your kind and earnest consideration:

1. We are engaged in cotton trade since long; we have a large clientele both in Bombay and upcountry. Although our business is on a small scale our number exceeds one thousand and the number of our clientele is too large; and thus the total outturn of cotton business through our agency becomes huge. We are rendering a useful service to small traders and contributing to the maketing of cotton crop. We are earning our livelihood through this engagement since long, and we are, through customs and traditions, recognised as part and parcel of the cotton trade.

2. We understand the Government of Bombay have appointed an Inquiry Committee to inqure into the state of affairs of cotton trade. We believed the Committee have not yet started in earnest their work because no reports of their work were published elsewhere. Recently, however, we have come to understand that the said Committee finished their work in amera, and we have not got any opportunity of stating our grievances and claiming our legitimate right in the cotton trade.

3. We understand the said Committee has recommended a single controlling authority in the cotton trade, and consequently suppression of all other persons engaged in cotton trade.

4. If this is the fact, we beg to say we will unjustly suffer much and will lose means of livelihood and our clientele of small traders will also suffer.

5. We, therefore, urgently request you to look into the question, and see that either there is no single controlling authority, or that we may be accommodated in the single controlling authority, so that we may not lose our means of livelihood, and our clientele of small traders may not suffer.

6. We will submit our case at length when so desired either before you or the Inquiry Committee, as directed by you."

WITH GANDHIJI AT YERVADA.

—:o:—

The Daily Rountine.

Beautiful Aspects Of Gandhiji's Life.

In the following interview Kaka Kalekar, Gandhiji's companion at Yeravda, gives us a glimpse of the personal life of Gandhiji:—

Q.—Will you please give us the general routine of the day?

The Kaka:—Yes, we got up early morning at four, when the stars were shining in all their glory. By 4-30 our prayer began. After prayer came the Gita recitation. The recitation finished, I would go for my morning walk and Gandhiji would spend half an-hour in reading and writing, and then join me. The Gita, the Ashram-ideal food' problem the wheel, my laxity—such were the usual topics during the walk. Exactly at 6 we would sit for our breakfast. His breakfast consisted of curds (when he took it) and dates soaked in water. By the time he finished the breakfast, the goats came to be mmilked. Gandhiji always enjoyed the sight of the Kids greadly sucking the milk and bleating every now and then by way of pause. A gentle kick from the mother would bring the full stop. Without a moments delay Gandhiji sits at the spinning wheel and the wheel begins to recount the tragic tale of India's woes, and the sure hope of a deliverance. Have you ever heard the pensive notes of a perfect spinning wheel? Verse by verse the epic goes on and it grows upon you.

NO TEDIUM.

With the wheel humming by your side you never feel solitary With one or two necessary breaks, the thing goes on till half past ten. At about seven he takes a cup of hot water with lime juice and salt. At half pas, ten you can see him going for his zath. I forgot to tell you that every morning he spends some time with the carding bow with its rhythmic twang. Half an hour's work gives him more slivers than he can consume during the day. Sardar Vallabhbhai once ran short of his slivers and he sent for some through the Superintendent. My stock was rather poor. Gandhiji doubled his time of the bow, with the joy of a mother cooking for her dear children.

JAYAKER'S SOFTNESS.

At eleven we took the midday meal. Again it was curds mixed with a pinch of soda bi-carb, dates or raisins and boiled vegetable. The newspapers came about the same time. I would read out the latest news about the lathi charges and the brave ladies of Bombay hoisting the national flag. Some times it would be the soft words of Mr. Jaykar's sweet reasonableness or the diplomatic periods of a Peel or a Reading. We rarely discussed the news. That was reserved for the evening walk.

Dietetics and nature-cure were the main topics at dinner time because Gandhiji has read deeply and experimented deligently in this field. The wheel must follow the meals immediately; after it the newspapers and then the mid-day siesta. At half past one he takes a cupful of water, with the sour juice of a lemon neutralised with soda bi-carb. Then came the reading or writing of letters.

EVENING MEAL.

Hymns from the Ashram prayer book must be translated into English for the benefit of Miraben. At four you will see him with the Takli—a thing of his own manufacture out of a broken tile and a bamboo stick-walking in the sun and pulling the milk-white yielding yarn. "Smear the Takli and your fingers with a pinch of fine ashes" wrote Wincha from Vardha Ashram and the speed increased.

At the stroke of five began our evening meal, curds, dates and some vegetable. Again the goats came and the kiddies wagging their tiny tails. Meals over, I would wash the utensils and Gandhiji would prepare dates for the next day and soak them in water.

GLORY OF THE NIGHT.

Then the evening walk. The colours of the evening sky, the glory of the setting sun and the weird shapes of the fat gray clouds are a peculiar attraction for Gandhiji. Sometimes he would call me hurriedly to see some peculiar beauty of the skies, before my work at the water-pipe was finished.

I have rarely seen him inviting anybody this way to steal a few moments from the appointed task Antares and Saturn would appear in due time. The great square of Pegase would promise the coming of Orion and Sirius the Great.

EVENING PRAYERS.

At seven we begin our evening praver. During the rains it was time at 7-30 p.m. but with the sitting of winter. The Ashram changed the time to 7 p.m. We also changed our time so that we may have the satisfaction of saying our prayers in company with the Ashram boys and girls, although separated by hundreds of miles.

Only those who know the brotherhood of prayer can appreciate the change that we made. After prayers it was time for Gandhiji to write his letters. We are a big family at the Ashram and even the youngest herd there in must have a little emt from dear Bapu.

HIS WALKING STICK.

Some girls love to sign themselves as Bapu's walking stick, because at the Ashram Gandhiji used to place his hand on their shoulders at the time of evening walk. Their letters are spontaneous confessions too. If a young boy was ever rude to his sister he would not be happy as long as he had not written about it to Bapu.

A new comer at the Ashram inquires of Bapu why is it that he feels like dosing at the time of prayers, or why is it that regular spinning does not set interest him in the least; and Bapu would reply that he has yet to learn to love the poor, that prayer was as much necessary for a human being as food, sleep and work.

MORAL LAPSES.

A young man recounts his tale of moral lapses and promises that he would turn a new leaf. He is not afraid or ashamed of the letter being read by the jail censors. Why should he be? Has he not determined to purge his heart of all impurity and be a new man?

A fond father has lost his daughter and the question of life and death and eternal mystery of the Great hereafter have become living issues with him. Where is he to seek his consolation? He sends the pang of his heart to Bapu and gets in reply not only words of consolation but a living massage of faith, hope and cheer.

At the stroke of 9 he leaves his pen and retires to rest.

It is a habit of many years with Gandhiji to sleep in the open just under the sky. He seems to believe that star light has a beneficial effect. Just in the same way that the sun light has. No amount of cold or dew will drive him to the verandah. Often times did I wake up at dusk to see his sleeping the soundest sleep of perfect innocence.

NOTICE

Messrs. THE NARSINGGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

Manufacture all sorts of Bleached, Coloured & Grey Goods viz. Long Cloth, Shirting, Dhoties, Check, Fancy Checks, Sarees, Mulls woven from the yarn Manufactured at their own Mills from

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20 to 60.

Also they manufacture Yarn for sale from

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For further particulars apply to the Manager.

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ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SPECIAL facilities for fixed deposit, Savings Bank Accounts and Current Accounts etc.

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Applications are invited from influential and energetic Indians to popularise the distribution of Loans from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 at an interest of 9 per cent P. A. according to the special rules of the department on the following remuneration:—

1. Organisers on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 T. A.
2. Supervisors on Rs. 80 plus Rs. 25 T. A.
3. District Superintendents on Rs. 150 plus Rs. 55 T. A.
4. Divisional Superintendent on Rs. 275 plus Rs. 125 T. A.

Also bonus to all classes of employees on approved service. For full particulars please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

ATIYA BEGUM HONOURS MARATHI ACTOR.

—:o:—

Medals Presented To Mr. Chapekar.

Atiya Begum Saheba presided at the opening of the Bombay Natak Sang Mandali. While presenting medals to the actors, she said: "I congratulate Mr. Chapekar for some healthy changes he has attempted: firstly by bringing the play within the reach of all and by changing the hour from a whole night to 6—8 p.m.

The stage should be a great moral force in conducting the conduct and morals of the people—a story with a moral factor has a lasting impression for good. 'Prem Devata' depicts the noble characteristic of the pure soul of an Indian woman—her birthright. To-day the Indian woman has discarded her aloof and chaste mannerism for vulgar rowdism and *this* is the penalty we are paying in the name of freedom!

Atiya Begum Saheba paid high tribute to the child actor, Mr. Chapekar thanked her in warm tones saying that Soubhagyavati Atiya Begum Saheba's life was consecrated to ennobling purposes is a well-known fact and garlanded her heavily with flowers.'

"KHATOON AMBAR."

—:o:—

Atiya Begum Opens A Ladies Store.

The opening ceremony of the Knatoon Ambar at Nishanpara Road was performed by Atiyabegum on Monday. Declaring it open she congratulated Mrs. Noorooma Mulraj and her co-helpers warmly for the praiseworthy enterprise in organizing such a tastefully and lavishly equipped store for ladies and run by ladies. She said Swadeshism was neither political nor fashionable but was Islamic Hazrats Khadiji, Ayedres, Fatma spun, wove and prepared their own garments with their own hands.

Mrs. Noorooma while thanking Atiyabegum garlanded her. As soon as the "Khatoon Ambar" was declared there was a rush and a brisk sale of a quisite Indian handicrafts was made rapidly.

A LETTER FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 12.)

ment is reached by the members of these two great communities, because the people who really count are in India. The "Times" is blaming the Government for having failed to come to a united agreement among the members of the British delegation. The "Financial Times", "Guardian", "London Times", are anxious that in no case should complete control be given to Indians over the finances of the Central Government. Thus the Government of India despatch has succeeded in adding another subject i. e. finances, to the Simon's Reserve, i. e. defence, as being the branches, which are to be kept at a safe distance from the combustible substance of Indian control. The only papers that are not hostile at least to the partial control of Central Government by Indians are the "Manchester Guardian", "Spectator", "Nation" and "Daily Herald".

It is a mistake to think that the British public reads even the scanty accounts given of the proceedings of the conference in the Press. The impending crisis on the railways and in the mines are more interesting to the British Public and the general atmosphere of helplessness and worry caused by the industrial depression robs what little interest such a conference may hold to these halfeducated and self centred masses. A disaster in Lyons, the drowning of people in a shipwreck, the murder of a financier, the retirement of a favourite golf-player, the arrest of a popular man for financial embezzlement claim more space in this sensational mongering press than the proceedings of the conference.

If at all the educated, cultured and sensible people think of India, they look to India and the Congress movement for inspiration and guidance for their thought about India and not to the Round Table Conference. Ask anyone you like among these people, you will meet with the same answer that after all this Conference cannot solve anything as the real people who count are in India.

Patna, Dec. 6.—His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson performed the opening ceremony yesterday of the new building of the People's Co-operative Bank.—A. P.

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

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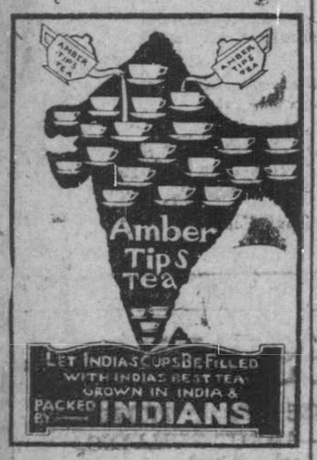

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Certified by the Congress. Made in India of high class Tobacco. Gives delicious taste. One of the best cigarettes in India, once smoked makes you forget all the others.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR UP COUNTRY.

Cotton Merchants Seize Opportunity.

Cotton speculation has attraction all over the World, and every scrap of news likely to effect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool markets dominate all others, and every item of information there, is flashed all around the World. Wise speculators avail themselves of these news making huge profits.

If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advices about the above market.

THIS INSTITUTION IS:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

Phone 24241.
(2nd Floor, Ismail Building.)
281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat

POONA DAY BY DAY.

:o:

ONE MORE CO-OPERATIVE BANK

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 4.

Junnar, the historic Taluka place in this district, situated about fifty-five miles from this city witnessed a grand ceremony in the morning. It was the opening of the branch, at that place of the Central Co-operative Bank of Poona. A number of prominent persons from the Taluka had gathered at the local Town-Hall and as the Central Bank had fixed its monthly Directors' meeting also at the same venue, a few leading co-operators from Poona had graced the occasion. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, as the Chairman of the Directors' Board welcomed all and congratulated the Bank on the progress it had been making in all its half-dozen main branches.

'PUSH ON CO-OPERATION.'

Mr. A. Y. Kate, President of the Poona District Local Board, declared the Junnar Branch open and made a brief Marathi speech of which the following an English summary. He said, "our agriculturist knows full well the art of cultivation. But, compared with other countries, their status is low. Want of rain, falling rates, lack of capital are among the reasons. Some of them can be removed by co-operation. The living of the peasant is revolutionized. Formerly he was self-sufficient in his needs and the satisfaction thereof. To-day he requires outside help for that purpose and hence the need of money is urgent for the dealings. The local sowkar should now be replaced by such co-operative Banks. In Junnar Taluka there are 10 co-operative societies and of the capital 47 per cent has been supplied by the Central Co-operative Bank. What defects there may be in the Banks, may be removed and they should cause no despair. Now co-operation is well on the path of progress. All local bodies should keep their capital with these Banks and keep them in every possible way. Junnar being an emporium of rice, one co-operative shop also should be started".

Mr. S. L. Apte, the most typical managing director of the Central Co-operative Bank, thanked the people of Junnar and after pan-supari, this charming ceremony was over.

EX-M. L. C. RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. R. G. Soman, ex-M. L. C. was released on bail by the Bombay High Court in appeal. He was let out yesterday noon. He at once went to Satara. He is considerably pulled down in health.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil is served with a summons to appear in Karhad Court, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with a speech delivered by him under the auspices of the unlawful Taluka Congress Committee. Since his release, he has been carrying on continous propagada in Maharashtra.

MERCY FOR SHOLAPUR ACCUSED.

Mr. Jadhe and others have wired to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to grant mercy to the Sholapur convicts.

Two young men have been arrested and sentenced to two months' R. I. and a fine, for publishing the "Congress Bulletins."

Poland's Flight Under Pilsudski

RIGOURS OF UNRESTICTED DICTATORSHIP

A Warsaw correspondent contributes to the "New Leader" the following graphic account of the Pilsudski regime in Poland: Marshal Pilsudski has now resigned the dictatorship, but remains Minister for War in the new Cabinet.

We feel it is our duty to ring the bells of alarm and make them heard in the remotest corners of Europe. A new bomb is being placed under the powder magazines of Europe—a bomb which threatens to blow up the whole edifice of post-war equilibrium.

This time the danger comes from Poland and her military-fascist aggressiveness. No country has ever been so warmly welcomed by the civilised sections of European public opinion as has been the newly-formed Polish Republic. For 150 years after her body had been brutally born into three parts (German, Austrian and Tsarist-Poland) the democracy of the whole world, the radicals, and particularly the working classes, never ceased to proclaim Poland's right for independence.

BACK TO BARBARITY.

When, at last, after the Great War, the Polish State had been restored and the new Republic formed, everybody hoped that Poland would become an example of social justice, of democratic freedom, and of national and religious tolerance.

Unfortunately these hopes have not materialised. Formally Poland adopted a democratic constitution with a system of direct equal and proportionate voting of the whole adult population. The women, too, were enfranchised. In fact, however, the reactionary capitalist and landlord classes and the chauvinistic military parties took possession of the rudder of Government, and have since been steering the young Republic... not forward, but backward to the barbaric Middle Ages.

This state of affairs is due mainly to three causes. First, after the European war had been concluded, the Russo-Polish war broke out, and military barbarism, with its blood-thirsty psychology, was rampant in Poland at a time when other countries turned at least to partial pacification. This Russo-Polish war was followed by an insurrection in Upper Silesia and the outbreak fanned up the eternal Polish-German hate. Finally came the Polish-Lithuania conflict which has not yet been settled.

Second, is Poland's intolerance to her national minorities. Brought into existence as one of the results of a war for self-determination the young Polish Republic created a wild jingo theory according to which Poland belongs, not to all her citizens, but only to those of Polish nationality, who, form sixty per cent. of her total population. After the fall of the old Austrian monarchy Europe has known no other State with so many different nationalities as Poland. Pole, Ukrainians, Jews, White-Russians, Germans, Lithuanians and Russians). Wild outbursts of prosecution against the national minorities and their schools have become a frequent occurrence. Members of these minorities are boycotted when they apply for employment and many other instances of cruel discrimination and injustice towards them could be quoted.

WELL-FILLED PRISONS.

The third is, that by far the greatest misfortune of Poland lies in the fact that she has carried out no land reform of any importance. The majority of her population is agricultural. In all Eastern European countries a radical land reform was undertaken after the war. The peasantry to a certain extent at least was supplied with land. In any case the power of the rich landlords was partially broken. Poland, too, formally passed a number of agricultural Land Bills, but this was done at the time of the wars when there was reason to fear that the revolutionary flames might spread among the Polish peasants. The victorious end of the war, however, rendered most of these Bills ineffective and the economic power remained with the rich landowner.

These are the principal cause of the reactionary tendencies in Poland. Not for a moment since Poland came into existence has there been any real political freedom in the country, such as there is, for instance, in the neighbouring Czecho-Slovakian Republic. There have always been a great number of political persecutions in Poland, and all Governments kept the prisons well filled with political offenders. Some political parties were proclaimed illegal, others were compelled to carry on a semi-legal existence. The parties formed by members of national minorities, at first recognised as legal, were subsequently proclaimed illegal by a mere administrative decree. To be sent to prison for three, five, and even eight years for holding political opinions, is by no means a rare event. Even sentences of capital punishment are known to have been passed for political offences. At any one time from three to six thousand political offenders can be found in the Polish prisons, and there has never been in existence such a thing as real freedom for the Press. Related to this is the expenditure on the army, which forms over 40 per cent. of the State Budget, and, together with the upkeep of the police and prisons, absorbs half the public revenue.

THE SOCIALISTS' BLUNDER.

On top of all these misfortune of the country comes the fatal policy of the "Polish Socialist Party" (the party of the majority). This party not only committed the blunder of spporting the war, but has invariably participated in forming coalition Governments with the capitalists and with the reactionary parties. The capitalist parties frequently made use of the Socialists for their own ends of robbing the country of its wealth and of breaking the rising spirit of protest against the exploiters.

Thus it came about that when in 1926 Marshal Pilsudski, the former leader of the Polish Socialist Party, which had always given him its support, carried out a military 'coup d'etat' against the reactionary and Fascist Government of that time, he was widely supported by the workers, who hoped that he would take up a firm stand against the growing arrogance of Fascism.

However, Pilsudski, who for the past four years has been practically the dictator of Poland, persistently did everything to still further discredit Parliament, which, on account of its reactionary majority, had already become very unpopular. Pilsudski did what he liked and appointed his own men to the highest poets in the Republic, but has always veiled his dictatorship under constitutional forms.

UNRESTRICTED DICTATORSHIP.

Eventually, however, the Sejm (the Parliament) decided to exercise more control over the State expenditure. This caused a number of conflicts, which grew more acute as the landlords and capitalists, the Fascists and militarists surrounding Pilsudski became more aggressive and desirous of increasing their power. The aim of these groups is to change the constitution, which, though never properly operated, has not been abrogated. They want to destroy the last vestiges of Social reform brought into effect during the revolutionary period of 1918-19, when Poland lived between two revolutionary countries (Russia and Germany). They want to spend national money without having to account for it to the people. Their avowed policy is a change in the constitution to the effect that the President of the Republic should be elected not by the Diet (Sejm), as at present, but directly by the nation, and that he should be given authority to nominate his own ministers, who would be responsible to him. In this way the almost unrestricted dictatorship of Pilsudski would be given formal recognition.

Finally, two months ago Pilsudski dissolved the Parliament and appointed a time for new elections. This action appeared to be democratic and was designed to give the impression that the nation was invited to decide on the issue between Pilsudski and the Parliament.

Pilsudski, however, knows that the majority of the nation is against him, and that he could not obtain a majority under a system of free elections, and so he decided to work the election in his own way. Arrests were made right and left, and he has confined to prisons the leaders of the most popular parties. The Polish prisons now give their hospitality to former Ministers, Prime Ministers, Deputies of the Sejm, leaders of political parties, and other prominent statesmen.

"ENGINEERED" ELECTIONS.

There was no such thing as political freedom. The freedom of meetings was granted only to the supporters of Pilsudski. Halls for meetings could be hired by no one except by supporters of the Dictator. Lists of voters in a dozen districts were declared invalid and in this way only the partisans of Pilsudski were allowed to exercise their vote. The police behaved abominably and the fascist tactics of physical violence against political rivals was increased.

In short, the elections which took place on November 16 can be definitely declared as engineered by the Government, and therefore falsified.

The large right-wing parties emerge from the election with a crippled membership, and those of the left wing which embraces the parties of the workmen and peasants, as well as those of the national minorities, will have either no representatives at all or by a very insignificant number of deputies.

But even if the fascist victory may be complete for the time being, nothing but Revolution will be the outcome of the present regime. It is for this reason that we raise an alarm. The danger is great. The proletarians of the whole world should follow the events in Poland with the closest attention.

A CORRECTION.

:o:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I request you to kindly correct a small misstatement appearing in your today's issue in the report of my oral evidence before the Corporation Enquiry Committee into the excesses by Police at Bombay.

I am reported to have said that when I went to see Mahatmaji at Dandi on April 5th I spoke to him about my idea of starting a Free Hospital for those participating in the Satyagraha movement and that he liked the idea.

The fact is while at Dandi I had no occasion to say anything about my idea to him; and so there was no occasion for him to like or dislike it. And in truth I never mentioned anything of the kind in my evidence yesterday before the Corporation Enquiry Committee.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. SATHAYE.

Activity

IN THE

Karnatak

ARREST! ARREST!! ARREST!!!

Your attention Messrs. Manufacturer and Dealer on the

All-India Swadeshi Industrial EXHIBITION GADAG

which has now been postponed to January 25, 1931 in compliance with the wishes of a large number of intending exhibitors.

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WORKING OF THE TOWN-PLANNING ACT.

Remarkable Progress In Poona, Ahmedabad And Sholapur.

The Government of Bombay have published a report on the work of the Town Planning and Valuation Department reviewing the activities from 1st January 1926 to 31st March 1930. The following are extracts from the Report:—

At the commencement of the period under review, the bulk of work on current schemes which was accumulating was tending to cause congestion, and endeavour was accordingly made to cope with this work, rather than to undertake any extensive new schemes. Twenty schemes, covering an area of nearly 12,000 acres, were in the hands of the Department, either in their draft form, or for arbitration, or for preparation in their final form, and remained undisposed of. Efforts on the preparation of new schemes were therefore restricted, although a commencement has been made on five new schemes, covering an area of 1,100 acres, and draft schemes in two of these cases have been prepared.

Of the 20 schemes which were in the hands of the Department at the commencement of the period under review, five new draft schemes have been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. Arbitration proceedings have been completed in 12 cases. Tribunal of Arbitration has given its decision in 12 cases and final schemes have been forwarded to Government for sanction in 10 cases. In one case the scheme has been dropped.

At the present moment there are three schemes, declaration of intention to prepare which has been declared, the draft schemes of which remain uncompleted.

POONA NO. 1 (BHAMBURDA).

Of the various schemes which have passed through the hands of the Department during the last four years, one of the most extensive, and that in which much difficulty has been encountered, is Poona No. 1 (Bhamburda). The scheme which is a very large one, covers an area of about 1,500 acres, and its career has been a chequered one. The draft scheme was prepared in 1918, and the Consulting Surveyor was appointed Arbitrator in 1920. At that time, various schemes for which land was required for public purposes by Government, were in contemplation, and the entire scheme was recast to make provision for accommodation for them. When the Scheme in its revised form was completed, and arbitration proceedings had been held for more than half the area, further progress on the scheme was stopped, under order of Government, pending the consideration of a proposal to change the layout entirely, and it remained in abeyance for over two years. At the end of that period orders were received to proceed with it in its original form, but with the exclusion of the reservation of most of the areas which were allocated for public purposes. This entailed the reallotment and reconstitution of plots in nearly half the area of the scheme. Meanwhile the Municipality reintroduced their proposal for the inclusion of drainage and water-supply projects in the scheme. This, of course, meant the revision of the whole of the calculations of land value and increments, and again necessitated a stoppage being put to the scheme, while detailed projects and estimates were prepared. These when completed were put before the owners, who are the parties principally interested in the proposals, and who, under the terms of the Act, must be closely consulted. Several meetings were held, at which the proposals and the manner in which they affected owners both financially and otherwise were discussed, explained, and considered, and each owner was supplied with a statement of the financial effect of the proposals to himself. After nearly a year of preparation and consideration of the project the owners concluded that the financial burden of the proposals was more than they were prepared to accept.

The result was that arbitration proceedings were delayed until 1927, when owing to the numerous alterations in ownerships, areas and boundaries, which had occurred in the meanwhile, proceedings had practically to be commenced 'de novo'. The final scheme was completed early last year and sent to Government for sanction. During the long period which elapsed between the preparation of the draft scheme and the completion of the final scheme, the difficulties and delays which occur when extensive alterations are proposed in a draft scheme subsequent to its sanction were fully illustrated, and it was very clearly shown that unless a scheme is well thought out, and its main principles are settled, while it is in the draft stage, so that it is unnecessary to make extensive alterations after the draft scheme is sanctioned, long delays, which are aggravated by alterations of ownerships and plot areas during these delays, will be experienced. Moreover extensive alterations are unfair to owners of lands who purchase after the draft scheme is made, as they buy on the assumption that certain proposals will be carried out, and know approximately their liabilities, and an extensive change in proposals tends to operate unfairly to them, while during the long delay they are unable to deal with, or dispose of, their plots, under any conditions of certainty.

POONA SUBURBAN NO. 1.

Adjoining Poona Town Planning Scheme No. 1 is the small scheme known as Town Planning Scheme, Poona Suburban No. 1. This scheme was sanctioned in March 1926. The intention of this scheme was to improve traffic facilities from Poona to the Railway, and to layout the area round the new Station at Bhamburda, which is its central feature. The new station was opened in the summer of 1926, and proved most valuable during the first Presidency Agricultural Show, which was held at the Agricultural College in October that year. Most of the goods traffic and much of the Rail passenger traffic, to the show, came through the new station which opens out close to the College. Several passenger trains per day now stop at Bhamburda Station, which is connected direct with Poona City by a fine wide road over the Lloyd Bridge.

PROGRESS IN KARACHI.

The Karachi Municipality had some years ago proposals for making certain Town Planning Schemes for the planning of Suburban areas, but for many years these hung fire. Under the vigorous administration of the last Municipal Council however a start was made. They appointed a Town Planner and Land Manager, and declared their intention to prepare schemes for the Garden Quarter, the Soldier Bazaar, and for a small area in the Lyari Quarter.

GARDEN QUARTER TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.

The scheme for the Garden Quarter is a very large one, covering an area of 1,500 acres, which forms the whole of the northern boundaries of the City and its eastern suburbs. As originally proposed it was ambitious, the estimated cost being Rs. 29 lakhs spread over a period of years. The Municipality however found it impossible to complete the draft scheme for such an extensive project within the statutory period, and in accordance with Section 10 (2) of the Act it was sent to the Commissioner in Sind to complete the preparation and publication. It had now become obvious that, owing to bad trade and financial depression, the sum of Rs. 29 lakhs was too great a burden to put on the shoulders of the owners, and the Municipality, and in the draft scheme, which was prepared by the Senior Assistant in charge of the Town Planning and Valuation Office at Karachi, under the instructions of the Commissioner in Sind, the cost was reduced to Rs. 12 lakhs. Considerable opposition by the owners, principally on the grounds of expense and the incidence of incremental contribution, had been evinced. It is generally concedeed however that a Town Planning Scheme is necessary for the area, which as already pointed out, forms the whole of the suburbs along the northern boundaries of Karachi, and is in the course of development, and therefore the time is now ripe for preparing a plan and controlling the development, rather than leaving it to proceed in its own way, and taking steps when it is too late to control it effectively. Arbitration proceedings, which are being taken up in four stages owing to the magnitude of the scheme, are now in progress, and it is hoped that the cost may be further reduced, and the burden spread over such period as will cause little hardship to contributors, and at the same time the main proposals in the scheme will be kept intact.

TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME IN AHMEDABAD

In Ahmedabad there are five Town Planning Schemes in contemplation:—

Ahmedabad No. 1 (Jamalpur): No. 2 (Kankaria)); No. 3 (Ellis Bridge); No. 4 (Kankaria-Maniapur); No. 5 (City Wall).

These schemes together form an area of 3,291 acres, and make provision for the planning and development of southern and western suburban districts adjoining the City. The City Wall Scheme contemplates the demolition of the City Wall on the eastern and southern sides of the City, and the construction of a ring road on the site of the demolished wall and moat.

The Jamalpur Scheme, which was the first to be undertaken, has not proved very successful, and little building activity has so far been shown.

Town Planning Scheme No. 4 (Kankaria-Manipur) has been completed and sent to Government for sanction. A new Railway Station has been opened, and is now in use, adjoining the area of the scheme, and the suburb is now extending, so that there is every prospect of the scheme being a success.

Kankaria No. 2 which comprises the area between Jamalpur and Manipur Schemes, is now in the process of arbitration. In the Scheme provision is made for preserving the high ground surrounding the tank as a public park, which will provide a great amenity to the neighbourhood, and to the City for all time.

ELLIS BRIDGE SCHEME.

The draft scheme for the Ellis Bridge area has been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. This scheme provides a plan, and programme of development, for the area lying on the west bank of the Sabarmati River. There is already considerable development in the area approached by this Ellis Bridge where the Gujerat College is situated, and it has the making of a high class residential suburb. Several very successful Co-operative housing societies have built thriving colonies in the area of the scheme. The development is, however, at present confined to the area in the vicinity of the Ellis Bridge, in the southern part of the scheme, there being no bridge to connect the northern part of area with the City, and consequently a long detour would be necessary to gain access to the City from that area. It is therefore proposed to construct another bridge across the River to provide access to the City. The scheme is held up pending the decision of Government on a proposal that a Government subsidy should be given towards the cost of the bridge.

SHOLAPUR.

The City of Sholapur has grown very rapidly in recent years, due to the growth of the cotton spinning and weaving industry. During the years from 1911 to 1921 its population was doubled, and at the latter date numbered 1,20,000. During this decade very little was done by organised effort of the local authority to provide, by suitable plans of Town extension, for this very great increase of population, which was mostly of the poorer classes. The result was that the Town was allowed to extend in a most congested and insanitary manner, and the Municipality at length found themselves faced with a grave problem in endeavouring to deal with the slums which had begun to surround the City. They therefore resolved to make adequate provision for its future extension by the preparation of two Town Planning Schemes, one for its eastern and the other for its northern surroundings, containing a total of nearly 2,000 acres, and at the same time to remove, open out or improve some of the existing insanitary areas.

The intention to prepare the Town Planning Scheme for the eastern area known as Town Planning Scheme Sholapur No. 1, which contains 1,075 acres, was declared in March 1925, and the final scheme is now prepared and ready for submission to Government for sanction.

The declaration to prepare the scheme for the northern suburbs containing 900 acres was made in August 1927. The draft scheme has been prepared and sent to Government for appointment of the Arbitrator.

The completion of these two schemes will make adequate provision for many years to come for the extension of the City in an orderly and sanitary manner, with main roads of suitable width for traffic approaches into the City.

RESULT OF WORKING OF THE TOWN PLANNING ACT.

The result of the working of the Town Planning Act to-day is that, excluding the schemes undertaken by the Development Department, the Town Planning Act has been applied in 24 Towns in the Presidency and Sind, 38 schemes covering an area of nearly 14,000 acres have been undertaken, and 22 final schemes have been prepared and submitted to Government of which 19 schemes have been finally sanctioned so far.

This result may be considered to be quite satisfactory, and may, as a matter of interest, be compared with similar efforts in England, where during a similar period 12 schemes were sanctioned. Town Planning has now been made compulsory in England in urban areas with a population of 20,000 or over, but it is satisfactory to observe that the results obtained in this Presidency, during the period of voluntary effort, compare very favourably with those achieved in England.

NEED FOR AMENDMENT.

The Town Planning Act has been in operation now for 15 years, and the result achieved under it would point to the conclusion that in its main principles it is sound, and that in its operation, its principles have been equitably applied. Prolonged experience of the preparation of schemes, and consultations both with the Local authorities, and with owners, suggest however the conclusion that although in principle the Act is sound, amendment is desirable in the method of assessing incremental contributions, and that the terms and conditions on which land may be "allotted and reserved" should be more definitely prescribed. It has further been suggested that the composition of the Tribunals of Arbitration is open to objection, in that the Arbitrator is an ex-officio member. Tribunals of Arbitration have, in the course of their proceedings experienced doubt as to the interpretation which should be put upon the words "public or municipal purpose" in clause 2(d) and (e), and latterly some of them have come to the conclusion that the only equitable construction to be placed upon the words is that they mean "local public purpose", which view they point out is supported by the preamble to the Act. The Tribunal of Arbitration in the case of Sholapur Town Planning Scheme No. 1 found difficulty in reconciling the finality of the Arbitrator's decision under section 30 (7) with the authority of the Tribunal (section 37 and section 30 (4) to revise proposals of the Arbitrator on questions of increment. It was pointed out that if it happened that the opinion of the Tribunal differed from that of the Arbitrator as to the original value of plots in a particular locality in matters arising under section 30 (4) and those fixed under clause 30 (7), and the Tribunal revised the original values, there could be no finality of the Arbitrator's decision under section 30 (7), as is provided for in section 31. Finally, in order to vary or revoke a scheme, in accordance with section 46 (1), it is necessary to go through the whole process of making a scheme as a prescribed in the Act. It is obviously desirable that small amendment required in a Town Planning Scheme which involve no radical alteration in any of the matters provided for in section 3, and little or no variation of cost of expenditure, could be made by a simpler process.

In these, and other minor matters, it is therefore desirable that the Act should be amended, and proposals are before Government to introduce a bill to amend it.

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RADIO PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days back a correspondent had suggested a revision in the Radio Programme by replacing best artists by eliminating third grade singers. Instead of criticising the I.S.B.S. I should congratulate them for getting the listeners best singers like Bai Kesarbai, Sarasvatibai and several other good singers. No doubt, the programme requires revision and I hope the I.S.B.S. would spare no efforts to make the programme as interesting as possible.

One more suggestion I want to make to the I.S.B.S., over and above one made by the above correspondent is always to relay the gramophone record of "Bande Mataram" after the Indian music is over. Of course, this is to be relayed always after the Indian music is over and that too, in the latter programme, hope my humble suggestion would meet with the approval of I.S.B.S. and all radio listeners. The radio company would be benefited and more set holders would be added to their list, provided they meet with the choice of their listeners.—Yours etc.,

"BANDE MATARAM."

December 2.

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Victoria Carnival

GOWALIA TANK

From 4th Dec., 1930.

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	17 Jan.	30 Jan.	
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	....	@10Feb.	
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All Talking Comedy.

SHIPPING NEWS

:o:

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Dec. 6.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Barjora, Lowson, Busreh.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 7.
Chakratta, Grace, Karachi.
Jaladuta, Bakker, Moulmein.
Enggano, Hann, Java.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakratta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakratta sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jaladuta sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Enggano:—The T M Co's steamer Enggano will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

:o:

SATURDAY, December 6.

No.
Clan Kenneth, Malabar Coast, 10-12, J Finlay and Co.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 13-12, M M and Co.
3 Lichtenfels, Karachi, 10-12, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Cracovia, Trieste, 6-12, L T and M Italiana.
8 Iyo Maru, Kobe, 11-12, N, Y. Kaisha
9 Tarantia, Ohha, 12-12 Graham and Co.
13 Dumana, London, N.F. M M and and Co.
16 Queenmoor, Hamburg, 10-12, L Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

:o:

5 Chakla, Karachi, 6-12, M M and Co.
6 Kidderpur, Kobe, 20-12, M M and Co.
9 Hatarana, Calcutta, 9-12, M M and Co.
15 Khosrou, Mauritius, 6-12 T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

:o:

C Kohinur, M Coast, 10-12 T. Morrison Co.
P Jalavinar, Rangoon NF Scindia S N Co.

:o:

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind, 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatimure, 9-12-30 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 20-12?30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
City of Marscilles, 6-12-30, K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Simla, 6-12-30, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Trautenfels, 8-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 7-12-30, L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Calcutta Maru, 10-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 13-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P and O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

:o:

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 12-12, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 6-12-30, L T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barjora, NF, M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Queenmoor, 10-12, L Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels 10-12, L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, NF, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Iyo Maru, 10-12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinur, NF, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

:o:

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India, 19643, Townshend, P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Iyo Maru, 3667, Somoyama, N Y Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna, 2043, Fitzherbert, M M and Co.
Barjora, 1908, Lowson, M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels L Edward.
Queenmoor L Edward.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3647, Oliver, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Iyo Maru (Boat) 5-12-30.
Chakrata (Boat) 5-12-30.
Chakla (Boat) 5-12-30.
Irrawadi (Boat) 5-12-30.
Dayavati (Boat) 5-12-30.
Cracovia (Boat) 5-12-30.

EXPORTS.
Dec. 6.

S S Viceroy of India for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 406 cwts mustard seed T S Thadani and Son; 14,000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Damala for London: —2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes M Bhuta and Co; 15990 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Son; 300 cwts kurdi seed A Govindji.

For Hull:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

S S Maur for Philadelphia:—307 bales goat skin Briskey Co; 18 bales goat skin D M Allahibax.

For New York:—30 bales goat skin Shamji Mal

S S Queen Moor for Hamburg:—25 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 110 bales cotton fly 385 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 173 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Son; 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes R J Daver; 3 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 57 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co; 10 bales wool raw R Jagannath; 107 bales wool raw R Virchand; 10 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

S S Iyo Maru for Hongkong:—750 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 700 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 1500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 1800 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 163 bales cotton raw M Malani; 1000 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 301 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Dec. 6.

S S Iyo Maru from Nagoya, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd:—600 cases beer 257 cases boxes 178 cases cotton shirting 33 cases glass ware 302 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—763 cases glass ware 220 cases cotton yarn 159 cases cotton shirting 125 cases cotton sheeting 53 cases rayan goods 161 cases provision 20 cases rubber 50 drums coal tar 550 drums paint 339 bundles brass ware 200 kegs lead.

From Kobe:—263 cases porcelain ware 65 cases glass ware 53 drums coal tar 850 pieces japanloes 76 cases rayan 50 cases cotton shirtings 30 cases foot wear 461 cases straw boards.

From Yokohama:—60 casks chemicals.

From Tokyo:—15 cases cotton shirting 25 cases cotton yarn 40 cases rubber goods.

From Moji:—735 cases beer 105 cases straw boards 1000 casks cement 60 casks vegetable wax.

From Shanghai:—1553 bags beans 386 bags peas 55 cases cotton yarn 137 cases silk yarn 21 cases raw silk 247 bags tea.

From Singapore:—10 bags gum copal 79 bags gum benzamin 2129 bags sago flour 26 bags damar batu 225 bags rattan.

From Penang:—294 cases pearl tapioca 302 cases tin.

From Canton:—30 cases garlic 150 cases cassia 274 cases sugar-candy.

From Colombo:—924 bags beans 268 bags provision 69 bags tea 121 bags gum benzamin 224 bags mattress fibre 43 bags fruits.

FREE (Booklet of Details and certs) on sending 2 As. Stamps.
DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)
Cures Radically
HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
In BARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

USE
KATNI
Stoneware Pipes
and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 6.

January	10.42—.01
Jan. (New Contract)	10.43—.03
March (New Contract)	10.74 Unchanged
Closing Range	10.73/74
May (Contract)	70.93 Unchanged
July (New Contract)	10.16—.01
Oct. (New Contract)	11.34—.02

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 6.

December	10.35—.02
January	10.44—.01
Middling Spot	10.11 Unchanged

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 6.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 6.

	Opening	Closing
December		5.50 +.02
January	5.53	5.54 +.03
February		5.59 +.03
March	5.63	5.65 +.03
April		5.70 +.03
May	5.57	5.76 +.03
June		5.80 +.03
July	5.48	5.86 +.03
August		5.89 +.03
September		5.92 +.03
October	5.97	5.98 +.03
November		6.01 +.03
December		6.04 +.03
Middling Spot		5.68—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 6.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	Nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Broach Good	Unquoted.
Broach Fully Good	4.25 +.05
Broach Fine	4.45 +.05
Oomra Good	3.65 +.05
Oomra, Fully Good	3.85 +.05
Oomra Fine	4.05 +.05
Bengal Good	3.45 +.05
Bengal Fully Good	3.60 +.05
Bengal Fine	3.75 +.05
Scinde Good	Unquoted.
Scinde Fully Goog	3.60 +.05
Scinde Fine	3.75 +.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 6.

December	7.77—.06
January	7.77—.06
March	7.78—.05
May	8.02—.06
July	8.17—.06
September	8.32—.06
November	8.47—.06
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.55—.10

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 6.

Silver.—The decline is due to the absence of buyers. China were small sellers.

Spot	15-5/8
Forward	15.9/16

LONOON GOLD.
London, Dec. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-5-1-3/4
Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/4 p.c.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-3/4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 6.

Bank Bills, 3 Months	2-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	2-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 6.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-1/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.06-1/2
T T London on Brussels	34.78
T T London on Madrid	43.72
T T London on Milan	92.66
T T London on Berne	25.06
T T London on Paris	123.50
T T London on Prague	163.70

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes.
Quoted Dec/Jan. 25/6
Barletta Russo, per 61-1/2 lb., Parcels.
Quoted Dec/Jan. 23/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Paid Afloat 27/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi. Parcels.
Sellers Dec/Jan. 25/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
December, per cwt 7/8-1/4 Sellers.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 7/9 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 7/9-1/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 7/9-1/4 Sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Dec. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot 7-1/8

POLICE INSPECTOR IN HOMICIDE CASE

:o:

Defence Plea Of Insanity.

AGRA, Dec. 6.

The case against Khan Sahab Hidayat Husain, late Inspector of Special Dacoity Police, is being heard in the Court of the City Magistrate under Section 302, I. P. C. He is alleged to have shot his wife and son with his own gun. The defence is that he was in a fit of insanity at the time when he shot them. He has now been declared sane.

Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of Police, in his evidence said that he arrived on the spot immediately after the occurrence. The accused wanted the Collector to come on the scene and on the Collector's arrival he surrendered to him. Cross-examined, witness stated that his first impression on seeing the accused was that he was not of sound mind and he took him to the Mental Hospital to be examined by Col. Overbeck Wright. The accused was incoherent in his talk.

Mr. Afzal, Assistant Superintendent of Police, deposed that the accused was talking at random. He was complaining about every department. He said he was in fear of his life lest somebody might poison him.

The accused has been committed to the sessions.—A. P.

OSAKA.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. As far as is hitherto known no damage has occurred.—Reuter.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1930.

J
C
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for me

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

CONTRABAND SALT SOLD AT AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

Followed By Lathi Charges.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

Great crowds assembled in different parts of the city expecting some extraordinary event to happen. It was rumoured since last night that volunteers had arranged to sell contraband salt in lorries in observance of "Gandhi Day." The Superintendent of Police and other police officers were seen busy since last night and from early morning police with canes and lathis were seen moving at different centres, including seargeants.

From eight to ten o'clock crowds were moving at different places as also the police in search of lorries. Some volunteers had play a dodge with the Police by keeping empty lorries at some places. At about ten one lorry was seen with contraband salt, surrouned by about 15 volunteers, in Ratanpole where shops of foreign cloth dealers are. About 12 policemen coming to know of this reached the spot and surrounded the volunteers. The volunteers declining to give possession of the lorry, the police began to beat with canes and lathis as a result of which about a dozen were injured. Two were seen bleeding. Police officers also arrived on the scene and arrested the volunteers. A sensation prevails in city and it seems volunteers have arranged similar programme for noon.

ANOTHER DOZEN INJURED

Soon after volunteers were arrested, large crowds still seen at Manekchok. The whole traffic was blocked. In the meantime Inspector Green, who was going in his motor car, was hit by a stone alleged to have been thrown from some one from the crowd, whereupon the Police made a lathi charge, injuring more than a dozen persons. One man was rather seriously injured. All were removed to the Congress Hospital. The man who was alleged to have thrown the stone is arrested by the police.

TIMBER AUCTION SALE POSTPONED "SINE DIE"

—:o:—

Congressmen's Successful Persuasion

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARWAR, Dec. 4.

An auction-sale of Government timber worth nearly two and a half lakhs was fixed three days ago at Hattikeri Forest Depot, and scores of intending bidders from Kathiawar, Ratnagiri, Goa etc. had arrived for this. This time Congressmen succeeded in inducing all of them to keep away from the Depot. Consequently the advertised sale was a total failure from the Government standpoint, and a notable success for the Congress.

In case their ban on the sale was disregarded by any individual the Congressmen have arranged to see that no shipmen, or carters, or coolies would be available to help in removing the timber purchased from the Government.

The Forest Department has had to postpone the sale indefinitely Meanwhile, arrangements have been made to supply the needs of outsiders from the stocks of private local contractors at fixed rates.

MRS. VASUMATI THAKOR FINED RS. 100.

—:o:—

Why She Is Not Jailed.

SURAT, December 6.

Mrs. Vasumati Thakor who was arrested yesterday in connection with Gandhi incarceration day celebration was convicted to-day by Mr. M. V. Shaikh, City Magistrate, under section 143 I.P.C. and section 17 Criminal Procedure Code, and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 on each count, which will be recovered by distress warrant.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed: In view of the fact that the demonstration was wholly by women and it was peaceful, and also in view of fact that the accused besides belonging to a high caste Hindu family is the daughter of a retired Sub-Judge and the wife of a Pleader of standing and a Municipal Councillor who is not a non-co-operator and that there is every chance of her improving with such connections I give her an opportunity for improvement and fine her.—A. P.

HUNGER STRIKE GIVEN UP

—:o:—

Sheth Poonamchand Secures Assurance

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 5.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka, "Dictator", C. P. Marathi War Council, who had gone on hunger strike in sympathy with "C" class prisoners who are supplied with inferior quality of food has, it is learnt, now given up the hunger strike as he has been given an assurance by the Jail authorities that they were trying to improve the "C" class diet.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

—:o:—

Sec. 144 In Bhusawal

(From a Correspondent.)
BHUSAVAL, Dec. 5.

For the last seven days picketing of foreign cloth shops is being done in Bhusaval. About eight merchants have sealed their foreign cloth stock, and agreed not to sell or order foreign cloth for three months. The District Magistrate promulgated Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code on 3rd inst. This appears to have proved an incentive to the picketers to work more enthusiastically.

It is expected that more merchants will seal their fore'gn cloth stock, as a reply to this order under Section 144.

Searches were made by Police in the houses of Messrs. Gopte Dastane Vakils and Hukumchandshet to see the Congress records.

GONDIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

—:o:—

Petition To Dist. Judge.

(From A Correspondent.)
GONDIA, Dec. 6.

Some rather curious proceedings took place in the recent Municipal elections in Gondia. One Mr. Abdul Raheman stood against Mr Hanuman in the contest, the former secured 177 votes whilst the latter got only 73. The Supervising Officer finding serial Nos. marked on the voting papers by the Polling Officer himself declared the elections invalid and decided to cast a ballot in the face of the opposition of Mr. Abdul Raheman. Mr. Hanuman came out successful in it and his election is announced on the basis of a ballot alone, whilst he had got 104 votes less than his rival. It is stated that a petition is addressed to the District Judge Bhandara, in this connection.

BRASSHAT RUNS AMOK.

Indianisation Of Army Is Nonsense.

Will Bring Down Whole Structure.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

"The Demand that Brtish Army in India should be replaced by Indians is nonsense," declared Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob in a speech at Oxford.

"They cannot possibly find men, at least at present. Ninety per cent of the population is illiterate and if Britain allows Indianisation of Army, it will bring down the whole structure with a crash."

Sir Claud added that sixty-five thousand British troops in India were inadequate.—Reuter.

NEW HOME FOR BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

"Chronicle" photo.
The beautifully constructed, new building in Apollo Street which was recently opened as the new home of the Stock Exchange.

INDIAN MINORITIES PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Dr. Moonje At His Game

MAHA SABHA AND 14 POINTS

LONDON Dec. 6.

(2-47 p.m.).—The decision to defer appointment of the Minorities' Sub-Committee has given Hindu and Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference time to review their positions "visa-vis" past negotiations. Muslim position is summed up in H. E. the Aga Khan's recent communication to Hindu leaders. The situation has not since then altered. The Hindu viewpoint, as far as the Maha-Sabha is concerned, is authoritatively set forth in a comprehensive memorandum prepared by Dr. Moonje, dealing with the main issues raised by Muslims' fourteen points.

Emphasis is laid on the principles fixed by the League of Nations for the solution of similar problems concerning minorities in various European countries; and a suggestion is made that if the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem is entrusted to the League of Nations, neither Hindus nor Muslims can have any cause for regret.

The memorandum points out that the Mahasabha considers that communal representation is opposed to Nationalism, and is not suited to responsible Government. It emphasises the importance of providing for Swaraj on sound lines, avoiding the increase of communal tension, and advocates, therefore, uniformity of franchise for all communities, mixed electorates, no reservation of seats on the communal basis, though if demanded by a minority community in any province it may be granted for a short period, a uniform basis of representation of all communities and no reservation of seats whatever in favour of a majority community in any province. The re-distribution of Provinces, if necessary, should be made on merits on principles capable of general application, and no new province should be created with the object of giving a particular community majority.

(3-13 p.m.)—The Maha Sabha opposes separation of Sind on the ground, "inter alia" that re-distribution of province without consent of both Hindus and Muslims is likely to increase communal conflict, that Sind may be unable to bear financial burden, and that its economic development and educational advancement will be arrested. Maha Sabha does not object on principle to introduction of reforms in frontier province and Baluchistan, but considers it impracticable and proposes therefore immediate establishment of regular system of administration to prepare for reformed constitution. Maha Sabha also opposes communal representation on public services. It does not approve of fixing proportion of Muslims in Cabinets and points out that their colleagues will be selected by Chief Ministers who in interests of stability will doubtless make selections from important minorities.

(3-15 p.m.)—Regarding representation of minorities in Legislatures the memorandum points out that the Maha Sabha advocates joint electorates and suggests temporary provision during the life-time of the next two legislatures for reservation of seats for minorities on the basis of population or the voting strength. The Maha Sabha cannot agree to vesting residuary powers in Provincial Governments. It advocates guaranteeing full religious liberty to all communities provided such liberty is not exercised provocatively.

The Maha Sabha believes in the potency of joint electorates in furthering evolution of united nation, but says that if Muslims are unable to forego separate electorates, the Mahasabha would be reluctantly obliged to agree to them, provided Muslims adhere to the Lucknow Pact unimpaired. The memorandum makes it clear that suggestions are made without prejudice to the Maha Sabha's contention that Muslims in view of their influence and other circumstances, do not constitute a minority such as the League of Nations has in view when considering the minorities' claims, and points out that there are other minorities in India infinitely weaker than Muslims whose claim for similar concessions would be difficult to resist if Muslim demands are granted.—Reuter.

VICEROY IN BUNDELKHAND

—:o:—

How Princes Celebrate Occasion

VICEROY'S CAMP, Dec. 6.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin to-day concluded a most successful three days visit to Bundelkhand.

To celebrate this first visit of a Viceroy to Bundelkhand in their life-time, the following Princes have made contributions to local charities: The Maharaja of Datia Rs. 2,000 for Leprosy Hospital and remitted one lakh of rupees land revenue. Maharaja of Samphar Rs. 15,000 for X-Ray installation at Nowgong Hospital. Maharaja of Bijawar Rs. 1,000 for Bijawar Hospital, Dowager Maharanee of Ajaigarh Rs. 6,000 for maternity and child welfare work in Nowgong, Maharaja of Chhatrapur Rs. 2,000 for Miss Baird's Hospital. Raja of Sarila Rs. 2000 for maternity and child welfare work. Rao of Alipura Rs. 1,500, Rao of Binat Rs. 2,000 for maternity ward in Nowgong Hospital.

The Maharaja of Panna is founding two scholarships at Indore for midwifery, building a new middle school and establishing an Agricultural Model Farm, all of which will bear Lord or Lady Irwin's name.—A. P.

CHANDPUR OUTRAGE

—:o:—

Arrests Effected In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Yesterday's arrests in connection with the alleged Chandpur outrage include Mr. Suresh Chandra Das, Member, A. I. C. C., Mr. Indubhusan Gupta, Student Jadavpur Engineering College, Mr. Brajandranath Brabba, Student Cambell Medical College and Mr. Baidyanath Ganguli, College Student. A number of students were taken to the Intelligence Branch, headquarters who latter released them. A statement of Mss Asha Gupta, sister of Mr. Indubhusan, was recorded by the police at her residence.

Justices Suhrawardy and Jack rejected the reference proposing to take no action in the case against Mr. Surendramohan Mitra Ex.M.L.C., and ten others Pleaders of Rajshahi.

Prof. Bireswar Bose was sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate, Krishnagar, to four months' S. I. under Section 188 I. P. C. in connection with a speech in violation of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. Prof. Bose was Professor of Krishnagar College, but recently resigned the service as a protest against Government's present policy.—A. P.

CAWNPORE SENSATION

—:o:—

Sequel To Govt. Action

(From A Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE Dec. 6.

Mr. Bramratan Gupta, a prominent worker from among the business class and an influential citizen of Cawnpore, has resigned his seat from the Local Municipal Board as a protest against the action of the Government in removing the National Flag from Phoolbag and the confiscating the said park which was under the control of the Municipal Board, thereby depriving the public of its use from the 1st instant and also against the action of the Indian Chairman who ruled out of order the adjournment motion to criticise this action of the Government. In his long letter of resignation he criticises the attitude of the authorities concerned and also the Indian Chairman of the Board. He declares it becomes at once the duty of every self-respecting member of the House to vacate his seat from the so-called farcical institution which has not even the power of sticking a pole in one of its own parks." A great sensation prevails in the City and it is likely many other members will also resign.

Agra, Dec. 6.—A meeting of selected citizens of Agra District took place to-day at the residence of Mr. J. H. Darwin, I.C.S., Collector, Agra. Some proposals regarding the holding of Aman Sabhas and the way to work them were discussed after the introductory speech of the Chairman, Mr. Darwin.—A. P.

A LETTER FROM LO

—:o:—

THE R. T. C. IN PURDA

(BY PROF. N. G. RANGA.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Conference is now in full-swing. The opening speeches at the House of Lords were marked by much unreality and vague sentiments. But the speeches of Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the first day of the second sitting brought members to reality. Dr. Sapru pleaded very strongly, as is traditional with a lawyer, for Dominion Status and exposed the fallacy of the argument that no Englihman would serve in the Indian Army once it is transferred into Indian hands. Mr. Jayakar posed as the representative of the younger generation and said some very bitter things It was an impromptu speech and as such it was not half as brilliant as he could have made. It however contained the first symptom of the latent restless spirit of the youth of our country.

UNWARRANTED INTERPRETATION.

The only point that has tended to spoil this speech was Mr. Jayakar's unwarranted and unwise admission that the Congressites are not really keen about Independence and if once Dominion Status were granted, they would all be satisfied. I understand the President of the London Branch of the Congress has written to Mr. Jayakar, challenging him to substantiate his statement. I am sure Mr. Jayakar would not have committed this unintentional blunder, if he had not been called upon to speak rather unexpectedly. Sir Md. Shafi's speech is admittedly an excellent one and the English delegates were most disappointed to find him lay so much stress upon Dominion Status, the spirit of the people, the influence of the Satyagraha and to almost ignore the communal troubles. He is now a 100 per cent nationalist.

Lord Peel really set the pace for further discussion. He brought back the rather enthusiastic members to a sense of grim reality by stating that his party clings rather passionately to the recommendations of the Simon Commission. He said that it needed a great effort on the part of his party to accept the Simon's idea of Provincial Autonomy. He thought Indians should be satisfied with Provincial autonomy and that the grant of responsibility in the centre should be deferred and that after all there is much difference between the goal and the immediate achievements. He joined issue with Mr. Jayakar on the question of special advantages enjoyed by Englishmen and with Dr. Sapru on the latter's contention that only a few English politicians were really interested in India. He claimed that England has conferred upon India many benefits such as law and order, deltas, railways, fight against famine.

PROVOCATIVE SPEECH

Lord Peel's speech has provoked the Indian members so seriously that their subsequent tone and manner were considerably altered. The only prominent member, who managed to repeat many oft-repeated and stale arguments without trying to answer any of Lord Peel's points is Sir A. P. Patro, who has cut a very poor mark. Dr. Moonjee's speech has created a very great impression both in and outside the Conference. He exposed the hollowness of the claim made by Lord Peel and his like that India has been benefited by comparing England to the proverbial shepherd who squeezes all the milk out of a cow, after having fattened it. He supported Mr. Jayakar in bringing to light the horrible methods used by Britain to kill the cotton and shipping industries and to prevent India from purchasing her stores anywhere else. He confessed that he is looked upon as a traitor by his countrymen, in spite of his past-services because he had taken the risk of going to this Conference. He pleaded very strongly for Dominion Status and eloquently maintained that if in case he were to be obliged to go home with empty hands, he would not hesitate to die for his country. His speech must have come as a terrible surprise to the British delegation and one Maharaja who was obliged to speak rather unfavourably about our future, was found congratulating the Doctor.
All, who was allowe
speaking, made a g
think he is the firs
has taken the Confe
more important than
society. One is remin
Oxford Union debates,
goes through Mr. Ali'
He spoke kindly of the
paid his tribute to the
of C. R. Das admired the
graha movement and
his readiness to die in t
tional cause, if it became
sary. He demanded imm
Dominion Status and threat
that if it is not granted at o
he would be obliged to streng
en the nationalist forces. Th
two speakers made the Confe
ence realise the mind of the n
generation in India. The
speeches have had their effe
Lord Reading, from whom one
pected as die-hardy a speech
that of Lord Peel, spoke in mo
subdued tones, expressed his sy
pathy with our aspirations, co
fessed that his party is willi
to go further than himself b
sedulously remarked that aft
all it is idle to think of esta
blishing equality of status. Thus
he has achieved in impressing
upon the members, without in
anyway, provoking them, that
their hopes are bound to be
shattered to pieces their dreams
unrealised and their schemes un-
workable, even if all the parties
were to be equally anxious to
solve the problem in a spirit of
fraternity.

READING'S SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

Begum Shah Nawaz made an eloquent speech, expressing the burning thoughts of the younger generation. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar repeated certain platitudes, and Mr. Joshi said that the labour has nothing to fear from Indian democracy. Many more will speak in the next few days. But the crucial points are already raised, as are indicated in this survey.

What is left for me to say is what every Congressman can infer from these notes. A high official was telling me this morning that the labour party is bent upon doing something really great for India and that everything depends upon this Conference. What is most needed, according to him, is to draft a constitution as soon as possible, before the Conservative rank and file are awakened to the danger of their vested interests, so that it can be placed before Parliament. My conversations with many of the important members and my knowledge of the mentality of the other members, make me feel assured that nothing more than partial responsibility in the centre and a few general conventions, expressed in suitably vague phrases about the status of India will be recommended by this Conference. I wonder how people like Dr. Moonje, Jayakar, Mahomed Ali can justify their participation!

PROCEEDINGS IN PURDAH.

The press is excluded from the Conference but verbatim reports of the speeches are being distributed among the pressmen. This practice has naturally given a chance to officials and others to circulate information, highly coloured, regarding the general attitude of the Conference upon any of the speeches made. For instance, the "Morning Post" and the "Times" have come out saying this morning that the Conference was very cold and hostile to the general tenour of the speeches made by Dr. Moonje and Mohamed Ali, thus minimising the importance of those very powerful speeches. Except for the "Times", "Daily Telegraph", "Manchester Guardian" and "Morning Post," all the other morning papers are giving very fragmentary accounts of the Conference. The evening papers are conspicuous by their neglect of most of the details of the Conference. Neither photos nor biographical notes of speakers appear in the press, half as prominently as was the case with the last Imperial Conference. Messrs. Garwin, Batlett and Bently are coldly hostile and are unhappy because the Hindus and Mahomedans have not stated quarrelling violently. But they maintain that no big concession should be made by the British merely because an agree-

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